

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 191.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

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The School will re-open on FRIDAY, JULY 27th 1849.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION, held at STAPLEHURST, July 3rd and 4th, it was unanimously resolved,—

"That this Association, holding that the only legitimate method of propagating Christianity is the voluntary liberality of its friends, would record its disapprobation of the Parliamentary grant commonly called the *Regium Donum*, as a violation of this principle, and as operating injuriously to the consistency and credit of the Congregational Dissenters."

"That copies of the preceding resolution be forwarded for insertion in the *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *British Banner*."

(Signed) H. J. ROOK, Sec.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

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UGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO!

Letter to the Editor of the *Flying Post*, by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus.

MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state that I am precisely of the same opinion; for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"GEORGE E. BIGNELL.

"New London Inn, Doddbrooke, Kingsbridge.

"Witness to the truth of the above.—C. G. Owen, Rector of Doddbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten-Guinea Portable Apparatus; as, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, one guinea per week. The above pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *finest* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

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CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

SAYCE'S

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT may now be had in a very elegant Grey Mixed Colour for the Summer, and may suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.

53, CORNHILL.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 191.]

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

SAGACITY IN DOING GOOD.

IN another part of our paper we have given insertion to an article from the *Spectator*, containing, under the alluring title of "A Poor Man's Pic-nic," a graphic account, interspersed with pertinent reflections, of holiday-making on quite a parochial scale, devised and executed by the spirited benevolence of the Rev. Joseph Brown, clergyman of St. Matthias, Bethnal-green. From twelve to fourteen hundred of the toil-worn inhabitants of Spitalfields, children and adults of both sexes, amongst whom Sunday-school teachers are described as "the aristocracy," were conveyed by train to Havering-atte-Bower, carrying with them their own provisions, to spend a rural day, perhaps, in some instances, for the first time in their lives, on the grounds of a gentleman of the neighbourhood, to rejoice in the freshness of nature, to snatch a hasty sip of innocent gratification, and to add one red-letter day to the very few which occur in the calendar of their lives. We have derived so much pleasure from the perusal of this little record of fact, that we fancy our readers must be interested in it also—and the topic is so suggestive of thoughts which we have long wished for a fair opportunity of expressing, that we eagerly avail ourselves of it in the hope of turning it to useful practical account.

The one feature of the brief narrative which specially attracts our sympathy is that of a minister of religion stepping out of the routine of official duty, to promote the recreation of the poor of his numerous flock. It matters not to us that he is a minister of the Establishment. At any rate he is a kindly and a wise one, and we can only regret that a man who seems to understand so well the way to the heart, should lend his sanction to a system framed in all its parts in entire ignorance of it. This, however, is merely the accident of the affair—not at all necessarily connected with it. Religion actively engaged in planning and superintending a day's pleasure for those who could never otherwise enjoy one, and commending itself by the largeness of its sympathies—this is the subject suggested by the unpretending narrative, and to us it is a subject fruitful in considerations of no mean importance.

"A poor man's pic-nic" is not, we are aware, an entire novelty. Pleasure excursions, "treats," and rural festivities, have before this been connected more or less directly with religious ministrations. They are unquestionably modern in their origin, but the first idea of them, or the first attempt to reduce the idea to fact, was not born last week, or last year. Perhaps, however, they have not been contrived with such views, and in such a spirit, as to give them all the salutary influence they are capable of exerting. Generally speaking, they have expressed more emphatically a lively concern for "the interest" than a simple care for the innocent gratification of the poor. Hence, they have put on an aspect of sectarianism—and have appeared, perhaps, to the shrewd but

homely participants of the bounty, rather as the bidding of rival "causes" for hearers or scholars, than as the utterance of a benevolent desire to shed here and there a ray of light over the ordinary dusk of a poor man's life. What we wish to speak of is the propriety, the gracefulness, and, we may add, the advantage, of exercising religious motive and feeling in those spheres of human interest, which are too often regarded as beneath their notice, and allowing them to exhibit themselves pleased and at home with everything which can legitimately contribute to the excitement of harmless gaiety, or the alleviation of normal wretchedness.

Very much has been said and written on the natural influence of sorrow in developing moral instincts, and in imparting sensitiveness to spiritual susceptibilities—but very little on that of joy. For our own parts we believe days of sunshine to be to the full as serviceable in preparing the mind for the seeds of right principles, as days of rain—times of relaxation, as times of labour—smiles, as sighs—laughter, as tears. Monotonous misery is a soil as barren of all virtue, as monotonous pleasure—and perpetual drudgery, unrelieved by occasional gleams of amusement, is as fatal to all that religious benevolence can desire, as unceasing dissipation. Intense selfishness is the product of either. Man's affections seem to collapse upon their own centre, and to be rendered incapable of being drawn out of himself, by any state which excludes occasional alternations. To the poor, a day of hilarious enjoyment, supposing that enjoyment to be unexceptionable in kind, has a tendency as beneficial as a season of affliction to a debauchee. It allures the mind from its too familiar haunts. It lends a brief sense of newness to his being. It wakes up sympathies that have so long slumbered as to have been forgotten. It stirs feelings all but dead. It makes the man for the time being more of a man than he was before. It brings out family and social affections—constitutes a fresh spot upon which hearts can mingle—weaves another thread of mutual interest around those whom the relationships of life have linked together. It is, in many more ways than we can enumerate, favourable to the cultivation of the moral qualities—and, as an element in civilizing, softening, purifying, rugged or turbid human nature, might be turned to far more useful account than it has been.

Religious benevolence, we cannot help thinking, has been far too exclusively theological in its aim hitherto. A change for the better is commencing—let all do what they can to forward it. We read but a fortnight ago of the institution in London of a Sisterhood of Charity, the one object of which is to train religious principle to the godlike work of ministering help and consolation to the sick and sorrowing. Something, too, has been customarily done in this way by all religious societies—but not much—and the little that has been attempted has commonly been attempted through the almost exclusive agency of "the profession." Churches have worked by proxy—and the visitation of the sick, relief of destitution, and other manifestations of charity, have been regarded as mainly the business of the minister. But, after having placed to the credit of Christian communities all that can be alleged in their favour on this head, few, we think, will venture to assert that the kindly and disinterested spirit of the Gospel has been as variously displayed, as consistently and with eminent advantages it might have been. It seems to have been forgotten that it is possible to make men familiar with the heart of truth, even before the forms of truth are presented to the mind, and that the minutest act which illustrates its care for human well-being, whether temporal or eternal, lends additional force to its authority when it speaks in behalf of God. Christianity ought by this time to have established a reputation for a pure and genial interest in whatever concerns man—and we may rely upon it that, until it makes itself felt as a promoter of universal benevolence, it will not fully accomplish its glorious mission.

The condition of the poor and labouring classes

in this country offers the finest possible scope for the efforts of sagacious Christian philanthropy. We refer to the "poor man's pic-nic" as a single specimen. Might not much be done towards putting within reach of the toil-worn occupants of cellars and garrets, something in the shape of occasional recreation? Might there not be more care exhibited in smoothing, where practicable, the lot of such? Might not benevolence, without retiring from foreign enterprise, be more systematically at work at home? Is there not a mode of preaching the Gospel which, although confessedly insufficient if resorted to exclusively, is yet incalculably important as a means of conciliating esteem and good-will? We have no desire to diminish the quantity, or to lower the quality, of direct religious teaching, but we have a settled conviction that there is a loud and imperative claim upon the professedly religious of all denominations to add to it in far larger proportions that kind of tuition which, if it speaks not in logical form to the understanding and the conscience, addresses itself with powerful effect to the liveliest sympathies of the heart.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

CHARD.—A lecture on the separation of Church and State was delivered in this town on Tuesday, the 26th ult., by J. Kingsley, Esq. The largeness of the attendance, and the close attention given to the lecturer for two hours and a half, betokened the deep interest taken in the subject. In a highly humorous manner, and with much force of argument, he showed that the separation would be not only an act of justice to Dissenters, but a benefit to the State Church itself. Considerable expectation had been awakened that opposition would be offered by the Rev. J. Taylor, the antagonist of Mr. Miall, at Wakefield, who happened to be on a visit to his relatives at Chard. He had been loudly trumpeted by his friends as the victor over Mr. Miall on that occasion; but as he did not venture to reply, though present during a part of the lecture, we may presume that he had no desire for another such a victory.

ILMINSTER, SOMERSET.—In this town, on Wednesday, June 27th, a representative of the Anti-state-church Association, Mr. Kingsley, broke the silence which has long reigned here on the subject of State-church intolerance. Through bad arrangements, with which the lecturer had nothing to do, a very small audience was expected; small indeed it was at first, but it increased far beyond our most sanguine expectations. Mr. Kingsley fairly and powerfully proved that the severance of the clergy from the State would be an inestimable boon conferred upon them, as well as a blessing to the country at large. His arguments were convincing, and his illustrations pertinent and telling; the injustice and impiety of exacting money from the Dissenters, to support a system from which they conscientiously dissent, was represented by him in a light calculated to arouse the Nonconformists present to vigorous action. One zealous Churchman present assailed the lecturer with a volley of abuse. He vowed that he would put down the lecturer; nor would he cease until an officer entered the room. The lecturer had, with this exception, the sympathy of all besides—we were, indeed, ashamed of our townsman, for he is no credit to us. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Bennet, and seconded by Mr. T. Young, Baptist ministers, and was unanimously agreed to by the audience.—From a Correspondent.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The *Morning Chronicle* states, in reference to the resolution adopted by the committee of this society to open their meetings with prayer:—"A large number of the subscribers to the society are members of the Society of Friends, all of whom, it is said, intend retiring, as well as others who are pledged to the principles on which the Society has acted since its establishment, and on the faith in which it was founded. The Rev. Andrew Brandram, M.A., rector of Beckenham, the clerical secretary, has intimated his intention of resigning his office, under the impression that the proposed change will lead to endless difficulties."

"The Church," even the *Dublin University Magazine* asserts, "under the control and management of the State, is like Samson in the hands of the Philistines."

The Rev. John Travers Robinson, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, of tithe-warfare notoriety, has published a letter virtually pronouncing all supporters of Rothschild, traitors and fools. Thus, the rev. gentleman has among London citizens, between 6,000 and 7,000 brethren—fools.—*Serford's News*.

THE ROSEMARY STREET CASE, BELFAST.—A special meeting of the Belfast presbytery was held on Monday week; the Rev. A. Henderson, moderator. The object of the meeting was, "that the presbytery might have an opportunity of delivering their judgment, as they might see cause, and use such steps as they might deem advisable for forwarding the call to Mr. Macnaughtan from the Rosemary-street congregation." An apparently abridged report of the proceedings occupies six closely printed columns of the *Banner of Ulster*, and is marked by gross personalities and disgraceful abuse. The principal speakers were Dr. Cooke, Dr. Edgar, Mr. Workman, and Mr. Ramsay; and it was ultimately resolved to transmit the call for presentation to Mr. Macnaughtan against their decision. Dr. Cooke protested and appealed. At the meeting of the Irish General Assembly, on Friday, it was decided, after some debate, that should Mr. Macnaughtan accept the call of the Rosemary-street congregation, and be loosed from his present charge, the settlement in Belfast ought to take place. This decision is entirely in favour of the congregation.

THE TITHES REDEMPTION TRUST.—A meeting of the gentlemen composing this trust was held at their chambers in Lancaster-place, on Wednesday. Lord John Manners presided, and was supported by Mr. Haggitt, M.P., the Rev. W. J. Irons, the Rev. W. W. Malet, C. Dingwall, Esq., G. H. Drew, Esq., and other gentlemen. The objects of the association are—1. To give to owners of alienated tithes an opportunity of restoring them to the spiritual purposes for which they were originally ordained, and to assist them in so doing. 2. To apply any tithes thus restored towards relieving the spiritual destitution of the parish or chapelry whence they arise, by adding to the endowment of such parish church or chapel, or by the endowment of new districts therein, provided that no such augmentation shall be made of any benefice unless it be met with a suitable benefaction on the part of the patron. 3. To apply to Parliament to facilitate the means of accomplishing those objects; first, by rendering the mode of the reconveyance of tithes less expensive; second, by enabling persons having limited interests to impropriate tithes, to reconvey them upon adequate compensation being given; and, thirdly, by enabling owners of impropriate tithes to give them by will for the endowment of the church in the place whence they arise. It appeared from statements laid before the meeting that applications had been made to the trust for assistance from Cuckfield, St. Andrew's, Droitwich, Dewsbury, Skenfret, Oare, Studley, Llangollen, Crickhowell, St. Peter's (Derby), Little Maplestead, Coventry, Chillington and Seavington, St. Botolph's, Abbots-ham, Bilton, Allington, Great Canfield, Rackwell, Rothwell-cum-Orton, Hook (Kingston), Ash, and Wingham. The great or small tithes, and in many cases both, producing an income exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, have been alienated from 4,662, or nearly half, of the 10,718 benefices in England and Wales. Several letters from various parts of the country, bearing upon the objects of the trust, were received and read. A vote of thanks to Lord John Manners, for his courtesy in presiding, closed the proceedings.

THE RECTORY OF BISHOP WEARMOUTH.—The *Newcastle Guardian* says:—"The ancient vestry of the parish of Sunderland have memorialized the privy council, praying them not to sanction the scheme for distributing the revenue of the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. The same body have also addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the above matter, and they received a favourable answer from his grace."

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—An institution, with this designation, is in course of formation, under the auspices of Viscount Campden, Viscount Fielding, Lord Lytton, Lord John Manners, Earl Nelson, Lord John Tynne, Mr. A. J. Hann, M.P., Mr. F. R. Haggitt, M.P., the Hon. P. Campbell, Baron of Chichester, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Sir S. Glynne, Bart., Archdeacon of Lincoln, Sir G. Prevost, the Hon. S. P. Wood, M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen. The object of the Society will be to watch the course of events and proceedings which may affect the Church, and, with reference thereto, to obtain and spread information; to correspond and co-operate with parties in the several dioceses, to procure legal advice and assistance when requisite, and, in general, so to exercise as a body the rights and privileges possessed by Churchmen in their individual capacities as to promote the interests of the Church. It will be the special care of the union, in all its acts, to pay dutiful and affectionate deference to episcopal authority. One of the rules provides, that, for better effecting the objects of the union, and in order to secure steady and active operations, there shall be a Committee, consisting of members of the union, who shall meet every week during the session of Parliament, and, if necessary, more frequently.—*Post*.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of this society, in addition to a series of religious

counsels, addresses some admonitions to the Friends on the subject of extravagance in dress and furniture which might, with great advantage, be extended far beyond the limits of the society. The society says:—

We have often had to remind our friends of the duties of plainness and moderation in reference to dress. Without any diminution of interest on this point, we feel it right at the present time to advert more particularly to these duties with relation to the furniture of our houses, and our general manner of living. We are apprehensive that a degree of display, of luxury, and of self-indulgence, has crept in among us, tending not only to gratify the vain mind, but more or less to benumb the spiritual faculties; and the effect is often not less injurious upon the children of those who, in these particulars, are departing from our testimonies. We fear that some, who are in moderate and even in limited circumstances, being led away by a desire to imitate those whose means are more ample, have been induced to set out in life on a scale of expenditure unsuited to their income, and have thereby been led into a course which has ended in ruin.

We feel, at the same time, a concern that, whilst restrained from a vain, a self-indulgent, or an imprudent expenditure on themselves or their families, our dear friends may be preserved from parsimony and the snare of accumulating property, to their own and children's hurt. Rather let them regard the larger means which the self-restraint we have recommended would leave at their disposal, as adding to their stewardship for the alleviation of poverty and wretchedness, and for the good of their neighbour.

There is great impressiveness in the admonitions which the yearly meeting of the Friends thus addresses to the members of the Society. It is a fact frequently remarked upon in recent agitations of a philanthropic and liberal character, that the general adhesion of the Society of Friends to a cause is one of the brightest omens of ultimate success. And one cannot read this yearly epistle without perceiving why it is so. The testimony which the Friends bear in so many ways to the cause of truth, as they regard it, involves such an amount of self-denial that it tends to keep their numbers small. Many of the descendants of Friends fall away from their Society, preferring the easier and more fashionable paths through life which the world offers to them. But those who remain are the men of high principle, of habitual self-denial, of firm resolution, who are perpetually compelled to justify their peculiarities to themselves, and to others by a reference to first principles. A select and united band of such men necessarily exert great moral influence in whatever direction they apply their strength; and, therefore, it is, that whether to the cause of freedom abroad or at home, to political, social, moral, or intellectual improvement, these men devote themselves, their adhesion is welcomed as a pledge of unwearied perseverance and of final triumph. This yearly epistle refers as usual to "the sufferings of our members in support of our testimony against ecclesiastical demands." The amount reported, including the costs and charges of distraint, is upwards of £10,000. This striking record is made with the following remark:—

We feel the value of this our ancient testimony to the freeness of Gospel ministry and to the supremacy of Christ in his Church; and we feel a fresh desire that all our dear friends may be concerned to uphold it in integrity, consistency, and faithfulness, yet with all Christian meekness.

—*Sheffield Independent*.

REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY.—On Thursday last the steamer from Boulogne landed fifty-five Hungarian soldiers. It appeared from their statement that they formerly belonged to the Austrian army under Marshal Radetzky, but deserted and joined the Sardinian army under Charles Albert, whose unsuccessful war obliged them to escape into France, where they were not allowed to remain, but were escorted by *gendarmes* to the frontier, and their passage paid to England. They brought with them their standard, and were accompanied by an officer, who had been allowed to retain his sword. The poor fellows were quite destitute, actually starving. A subscription was immediately made, and food provided. The old station was kindly given them for shelter, and arrangements are being made for their departure for London, thence to be shipped to their own country.—*Dover Chronicle*.—[A subscription for these gallant men has been opened in London, at the Sun office, and many contributions have been received. Amongst the subscribers is Lord Nugent for £5.]

EFFECTS OF THE GAME-LAWS.—John Webster, an honest, industrious farmer at Pulham, hung himself on the 8th ult., in consequence of despondency, induced by the heavy annual losses incurred by the ravages of game in his grounds, for which his landlord, the Rev. E. Burroughs, refused to make any compensation. Two labourers on the farm stated that the losses of the deceased arose entirely from the destructive ravages of hares and rabbits on his green crops, and (on those that were ripening) by winged game. He was under the necessity of buying hay and other food all the season. One of the men said, he had cut an acre of wheat for Mr. Webster, the year before last, the whole of which yielded only one bushel of corn; and the state of the crops last year was much about the same as on previous occasions. Webster's landlord had always refused to give him the slightest compensation. The jury, consisting chiefly of farmers, returned a verdict to the effect "that the deceased had hung himself in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by the losses he had received from the destruction of his crops by game, without any redress from his landlord, and by the darkness of his future prospects."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MARK OF RESPECT TO THE REV. D. RHYS STEPHEN.—This gentleman, who has for several years past been the minister of the Grosvenor-street Baptist Chapel, has accepted the pastoral charge of a congregation at Islington-green, London, and, prior to his departure from Manchester, a number of his friends and countrymen determined to testify their regard for him by an invitation to a public tea meeting. Due arrangements having been made, this tribute of respect was shown to him on Wednesday evening last, when about 300 persons sat down to tea, in the Town-hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. While the substantial part of the entertainment was undergoing discussion—and also at subsequent intervals—"Glan medd dod mwyn," and other favourite Welsh airs, were skilfully played, by one of Cambria's sons, on their national instrument, the harp. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Francis, surveyor. Mr. Stephen addressed the meeting in a feeling speech, concluding by assuring his friends, in taking leave of them, that he should long retain a deep recollection of their kindness. The Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., addressed the audience in an animated speech of considerable duration, in the course of which he remarked that he had, like Mr. Stephen, felt it his duty not to confine his exertions entirely within his church, but when the common interest appeared to claim his attention, he had responded to it. His own impression was, that if a minister were selected the pastor and guide of a congregation, and were held to be qualified for such a responsible charge, he was surely fit to be the guide of his own ways with reference to the exercise of any public duty. He thought the great point for a minister to achieve was, to learn so to apportion his time, and employ his influence, as to promote the largest amount of good to the community.—The Rev. W. M'Kerrow expressed the pleasure he experienced in meeting his Welsh friends, and of testifying his respect for Mr. Stephen as a man, a philanthropist, and a Christian. Dr. Vaughan had remarked that his own course of action, with regard to an attention to the general interest, had in some respect run parallel with that adopted by Mr. Stephen, and he (Mr. M'Kerrow) might say the same thing. He felt a lively interest in the elevation, improvement, and happiness, of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Stephen, he believed, had suffered in consequence of the honest assertion of his dissenting principles. He considered that church establishments in connexion with the state were a great evil, and he honoured the man who could tell the world what his convictions were.—The Rev. Mr. Edwards expressed his concurrence in the high opinions expressed of Mr. Stephen, who would, in retiring from them, carry with him their best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of himself and family.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.—*Manchester Examiner*.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the friends of Christian Alliance, under the sole supremacy of the Redeemer, was held in the Town Hall, when an address on Christian Union was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Crybbace, of Edinburgh. A motion in favour of the formation of a Christian alliance in Leicester was then proposed by Mr. Crybbace, seconded by Mr. Kinzett, and adopted unanimously. The objects proposed by this alliance are the following:—To bring the Christian ministers and people of every locality into brotherly co-operation, so far as agreed;—to call the people out of the Anti-Christian churches headed by the kings of this world;—and to move the Legislature to withdraw all national endowments from the corrupt establishments of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Rome. This movement, we understand, has originated in Scotland, and it is proposed to make Leicester the centre of operations for the Midland Counties of England.—*Leicester Mercury*.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, NITON, ISLE OF WIGHT.—This new building, erected on the site generously presented by the lord of the manor, was opened for religious worship on Thursday, June 28th, 1849. In the morning, the Rev. J. K. Sallybrass, Independent minister, of Dorchester, preached from Ephesians iii. 19. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Smedmore, of Gosport; Giles, of Newport; Sodon, of London; Mursell, of Lymington; and Warden, of Ventnor. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney, preached from Matt. xxi. 28. The devotional services were led by the Rev. J. Martin, B.A., Lymington, by the minister of the place, and by the Rev. Mr. Newell, of Ryde. A public tea meeting was held in the old chapel in the afternoon. The congregations were good. The chapel, which will seat 230 persons (without a gallery), was well filled in the morning, and overflowing in the evening. The proceeds of the day amounted to £39. The chapel, which is a neat stone building, ornamented with Gothic windows, stands on an eminence, and presents a very picturesque and attractive appearance. About £220 will have been paid for work done, when the amounts in hand are disbursed. The debt resting on the place will be about £230. To assist this rising and interesting cause, contributions are earnestly requested. The old chapel will be forthwith converted into British school-rooms.

JAMAICA-BOW, BERMONDSEY.—The foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid by the pastor, the Rev. George Rose, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, amidst a numerous company of his friends, who were assembled on the occasion. After singing a part of the 118th psalm (Dr. Watts), he delivered

an address in relation to the times in which the cause on this spot was founded, the principles of religious liberty, and the doctrinal views and ecclesiastical system of the Independent denomination. Beneath the stone was deposited a bottle, containing a few coins, a printed historical sketch of the history of the congregation from 1664 or 1665 to the present time, and a parchment, with an inscription to the following effect; viz.—"Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey.—The foundation-stone of this chapel, of the Congregational or Independent denomination, was laid by the Rev. George Rose, the pastor of the church, on the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It stands upon the site occupied by the former chapel, which is supposed to have been erected in the year 1735.* The congregation, originally of the Presbyterian order, was first collected on this spot soon after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, and the following has been the succession of pastors; viz.—

James Janeway, A.M.	died March 16, 1673-4	
Thos. Rosewell, A.M., 1672..	"	1692
Samuel Stancliff, A.M., 1692..	"	1705
John Radcliffe	1705..	1728
Thomas Mole	1728..	1746
Dr. Roger Flexman 1747..	"	1783

The congregation being then reduced to about twenty persons, remained in an unsettled state for some months; after which, a Congregational church was formed, and the following ministers have presided over it to the present period; namely:—John Townsend, from 1784 to 1826; George Rose, from 1826 to the present time. The freehold of the ground was purchased by the church and congregation July 16, 1840, and the present enlarged structure is erected, in faith and prayer, as a temple to Almighty God, and dedicated to his praise, through Jesus Christ the Redeemer. The cost of erection, as per contract with the builders, is estimated at £2,400, and the present number of church members is about 220." Signed by the pastor, deacons, several neighbouring ministers, and members of the church and congregation. After the stone was lowered into its place, another hymn was sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. George Rogers (of Albany Chapel), the benediction was pronounced, the doxology sung, and the company separated.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL IN THE CITY-ROAD ON THE SITE LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—This interesting ceremony took place on Monday, July 2nd. The site is, in many respects, a very eligible one, and the style and character of the projected building is very suitable. The foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, who delivered a very appropriate and impressive address. The Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. Mr. Woodwick, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, the Rev. H. Allon, and the Rev. Mr. Viney, took part in the religious exercises of the occasion. The attendance was very numerous, a considerable portion of which proceeded to the British School Rooms, Pentonville, where a public tea meeting was held. Dr. Morison presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. T. Aveling, the Rev. C. Dukes, the Rev. J. C. Galloway, and the Rev. Dr. Leifchild. The building is undertaken by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, a society which was formed in 1848, which contemplates the erection of a large number of chapels in those districts of the metropolis where they are most needed, and which is so constituted as to promote the united action of the Congregational ministers and churches of London in the permanent and ever-increasing work of chapel extension within its precincts. The society has already made grants to the extent of £1,200 in aiding the erection of the chapel at Haverstock-hill and the chapel at Notting-hill; and undertakes this chapel in the City-road, as the first of a series which it is hoped it will be enabled to build in important positions in London. The present amount of subscriptions in aid of the operations of the society is £3,300, a sum which, it is obvious, must be increased to a considerable extent in order to enable the committee to carry out its general scheme on a large scale.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE REV. D. EVANS, of Llanidloes, as the pastor of the Congregational Church at Sharon chapel, Tredegar, took place the 1st and 2nd inst. The several services were commenced by reading and prayer, by the Revs. N. Stephen, Sirhowy; J. Davies, Llanelly; J. Morgans, Tredegar (Wesleyan); and Mr. R. Jones, of Brecon College. Sermons were preached on Monday evening, by the Revs. J. Bowen, Pen-y-waun, and M. Rees, Croeswen; on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, by the Revs. — Thomas, Hanover; S. Roberts, A.M., Llanbrynmair; and M. Ellis, Mynyddialwyn; in the afternoon, at two o'clock, by the Revs. J. Davies, Llanelly; S. Roberts, A.M., Llanbrynmair; and T. Rees, Kendle; in the evening, at half-past six, by the Revs. — Williams, Cwmbran; J. Williams, Aberhosan; and — Jones, Aber. After the morning sermons, the Rev. T. Rees, Kendle, delivered an address on "the propriety of the removals of ministers;" and the usual prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Jeffreys, of Ebbw Vale.

THETFORD, NORFOLK.—Mr. Thomas, B.A., of Homerton College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate from the Independent church in this town, and will commence his stated labours on the first Lord's day in August.

ROADS, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Rev. T. Brooks, of Aldwinkle, having accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church at Rode to become its pastor, intends (D.V.) to enter upon his stated labours there on the last Lord's-day in July.

MASTRO' CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. Professor Stowell having resigned the pastorate of the Independent Chapel, at Mastro', in consequence of ill health, preached his farewell sermon to a full congregation on Sunday evening. Having been minister of the chapel, and theological tutor of Rotherham College for fifteen years, Mr. Stowell has resigned the former to the great regret of his congregation, with a view to devote himself entirely to the duties of his professorship. The ladies of the congregation are soliciting contributions to a purse to be presented to Mr. Stowell, and have already obtained upwards of £100.—*Sheffield Independent.*

STEPNEY CHAPEL, LYNN.—During the past week, a series of services were held, by which this commodious place of worship has been freed from debt. The chapel was erected in 1841, and the whole outlay upon it has amounted to £2,829. Of this sum £1,120 has been raised since the close of the year 1844, when the parties who had lent the money suddenly called it in. Great efforts were made each year by the minister and congregation to reduce the debt, till in November, 1848, only £520 was owing. Under these circumstances, it was determined to make a strenuous effort to get rid of the whole. In accordance with this determination, a series of services were resolved upon, which happily issued in the desired result. On Sunday, June 10th, the Rev. J. Aldis, of Maze Pond, preached in the morning and evening, and the Rev. S. Tindall, of Lynn, in the afternoon. On the Wednesday following, the Rev. C. Elvin, of Bury, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. James Sherman in the evening. On Thursday a public breakfast was held in the vestry of the chapel, when suitable addresses were delivered by various ministers. In the afternoon of the same day a tea-meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, which was so crowded as to make an adjournment to the chapel, after tea, necessary. George Oven-den, Esq., of London, took the chair, when, after singing and prayer, the Rev. J. T. Wigner made the gratifying announcement, that the whole amount of the debt was discharged. Addresses were subsequently given by the Revs. Messrs. Griffiths and Bane, after which Messrs. Kerkham and Baker, in the name of the church and congregation, presented the Rev. J. T. Wigner, the pastor of the church, with a gold watch and chain, and Mrs. Wigner with a handsome skeleton timepiece, accompanied by a written memorial, expressing "their ardent attachment to Mr. Wigner's person and ministry—their high esteem for his Christian character—their gratitude for his sterling integrity and unwearied diligence as secretary of the finance committee, by which, under God, the chapel debt has been so pleasantly and entirely removed," &c. A few other addresses followed, and the meeting closed. A poor people have thus rid themselves of a heavy debt, and triumphantly vindicated the power of the voluntary principle.

KENT UNION AND COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.—July 3, 1849.—The usual meetings of these religious and benevolent societies, being annual and migratory, were held this year in the village of Staplehurst, beautifully situated, and not less interesting for its Nonconformity, as the Independent church was founded by one of the ejected ministers, the Rev. J. Poyntel, in the year 1673, whose successor was caught in the meshes of the odious Five Mile Act, and, on being liberated from prison, was seriously entreated by his prudent and more timid friends to accept a living worth £600 a year; but whose quaint reply was characteristic of the Nonconformity of his times—"a good conscience is worth more than £600 a year." In the afternoon the distribution of grants and annuities were made to ministers of the Independent and Baptist denominations and to their widows and orphans. At seven o'clock, the first public service in connexion with the county association was held by a sermon appropriate to the occasion being preached by the Rev. W. Smith, of Dartford, from 2 Cor. xi. 28, his subject being, "Christian solicitude and the Church's preservation." This was followed by a prayer-meeting next morning at seven o'clock, and at nine the members assembled for the transaction of business, which was suspended to give opportunity for the hearing of the Rev. E. Mannering, from London, who delivered an admirable sermon from, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." At two o'clock, the association resumed its business transactions, and at half past six, held the usual public meeting, which was presided over by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. The secretaries of the various districts of the county made their reports, which were of a most interesting character, and showed, on the whole, that the religious state of the county had considerably improved upon the former year. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. B. Sligh, J. Pulling, P. Thomson, J. Hamer, J. Rook, W. Smith, T. H. Browne, and H. Cresswell, upon the operations and objects of the association, producing a most hallowed feeling of fraternal sympathy and affection, and the meeting separated delighted and encouraged.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN LONDON.—The Congregational Board of Ministers in London have addressed to the Committee of the Christian Instruction Society, as well as to two kindred societies, a letter on the subject of the spiritual destitution of

London, and the necessity of additional means to supply a preached Gospel to the teeming myriads of the metropolis. They suggest: "We think that, in addition to open-air and tent preaching, some arrangements should be made for the preaching of the Gospel in school-rooms, lecture-halls, and temporary chapels; and we trust that the active and zealous co-operation of the members of our churches would be afforded to secure such places, to attend and assist in the services, and to aid in such efforts as those to which your attention is more particularly directed." Encouraged by this communication, as well as feeling assured of the co-operation of Christian friends and ministerial brethren of other denominations, the Committee of the Christian Instruction Society have resolved on attempting the following services during the remaining summer months:—

- I. Sabbath Services.
 1. A Sabbath morning service, at nine o'clock, in Farringdon Market.
 2. A tent pitched on Kennington-common, as in former years, for Divine service, at eleven, three, and six o'clock.
 3. A second tent, on Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, for Divine worship, at three and six o'clock. Morning services, at seven and half-past ten, will be occasionally held in the tent, by the agents of the Victoria-park Mission.
 4. An additional Sabbath afternoon service, for servants, mothers, &c., will be attempted at Fetter-lane Chapel as early as possible.
- II. Week evening services in the open air will be commenced next week, in the populous districts of Paddington, Westminster, Shoreditch, Bermondsey, and Spitalfields, or some equally eligible localities.
- III. One of the Society's tents is engaged for a few weeks, in connexion with the West Middlesex Association, for the purpose of itinerant services every evening, in Twickenham, Hounslow, Brentford, and parts adjacent.
- IV. A tent is occupied temporarily every Lord's day, in De Beauvoir Town, Southgate-road, by the Rev. J. Spring and friends, preparatory to the erection of their new chapel in that vicinity. Services are held at eleven and half-past six.

It is intended, as soon as the summer closes and the winter evenings come on, to attempt the establishment of religious services for the working classes, in such school-rooms and lecture-halls, in crowded localities, as can be obtained.

The Rev. W. Howieson, of Keighley, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, Lion-street, Walworth, to become its pastor. Mr. Howieson entered upon his stated labours there on Lord's-day last.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.—Captain Rochfort, of the British and Irish Company's screw vessel, "Rose," arrived in Dublin on Monday se'nnight, from London, and reported having on his passage fallen in with a whale of huge dimensions, on Sunday morning at two o'clock, seven miles S.W. of the Lizard. The monster of the deep was suffering severely at the time in an encounter with two well-known enemies of his tribe—a sword-fish and a thresher. These formidable creatures generally go together through the waters, and are reputed to be joined in a league of unrelenting enmity against the cetaceous animals. Captain Rochfort and his crew saw the combat for about three-quarters of an hour; but being obliged to continue their voyage homewards, they had to forego the pleasure of witnessing the struggle to its close, and of taking in tow to Dublin the body of the vanquished whale, for of its being eventually vorated in the affray there was no doubt. The sword-fish was seen once driving his tremendous weapon into the belly of his victim, as he turned on his side in agony. The thresher fastened on his back, and gave him terrific blows, which were heard at a distance with great distinctness. The latter not having any power to strike in the water, it was the instinctive policy of the sword-fish to make the attack from below, this causing the whale to rise above the surface, which he did at times to a remarkable height; the other assailant, which was about twenty feet long, then dealt out his blows unsparringly, with all the force of his lengthy frame. Between them their victim must have suffered extremely; he spouted blood to an immense height, and crimsoned the sea all around to a considerable distance. Being within 200 yards of the ship, towards which the whale appeared to make for protection, the conflict was clearly visible to all on board, who regretted it was not permitted them to await the issue, and carry off the prize.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

BEDFORD.—Mr. Vincent has recently been lecturing at the Castle Rooms in this town, and gave the farmers some good advice, which was very well received:—"The farmers would have another cry, and instead of 'Protection to native industry,' it would be for the 'Abolition of poor-rates and tithes.' There should be protection to all, or protection to none. A few more letters like that of the Duke of Bedford's would set them right. If farms were to be let, there would be somebody ready to take them. He was in Oxfordshire a short time since, where he met with some farmers, and a more jolly set of ruined men he never saw. To compete with the foreigner, let them agitate for agricultural leases, tenant-right, and a repeal of the law of primogeniture, to keep down monopolies, and demand a reduction of taxation. Abuses were the source of revolution, and the result of the late revolution must teach us that the country cannot stand still, and that there must be a reform in our commercial, financial, and political system. England would still maintain her place among civilized nations, with laws established on the principles of justice." About 300 persons were present. A second lecture was delivered the following week, on the necessity of a thorough reform in Parliament, before commercial, political, and financial reform can be obtained.

* This is an error. Coins were found, worked into the materials of the old building, dated 1733.

"The Church," even the *Dublin University Magazine* asserts, "under the control and management of the State, is like Samson in the hands of the Philistines."

The Rev. John Travers Robinson, rector of St. Andrew, Holborn, of tithe-warfare notoriety, has published a letter virtually pronouncing all supporters of Rothschild, traitors and fools. Thus, the rev. gentleman has among London citizens, between 6,000 and 7,000 brethren—fools.—*Jerrold's News*.

THE ROSEMARY STREET CASE, BELFAST.—A special meeting of the Belfast presbytery was held on Monday week; the Rev. A. Henderson, moderator. The object of the meeting was, "that the presbytery might have an opportunity of delivering their judgment, as they might see cause, and use such steps as they might deem advisable for forwarding the call to Mr. Macnaughtan from the Rosemary-street congregation." An apparently abridged report of the proceedings occupies six closely printed columns of the *Banner of Ulster*, and is marked by gross personalities and disgraceful abuse. The principal speakers were Dr. Cooke, Dr. Edgar, Mr. Workman, and Mr. Ramsay; and it was ultimately resolved to transmit the call for presentation to Mr. Macnaughtan against their decision. Dr. Cooke protested and appealed. At the meeting of the Irish General Assembly, on Friday, it was decided, after some debate, that should Mr. Macnaughtan accept the call of the Rosemary-street congregation, and be loosed from his present charge, the settlement in Belfast ought to take place. This decision is entirely in favour of the congregation.

THE TITHE REDEMPTION TRUST.—A meeting of the gentlemen composing this trust was held at their chambers in Lancaster-place, on Wednesday. Lord John Manners presided, and was supported by Mr. Haggitt, M.P., the Rev. W. J. Irons, the Rev. W. W. Malet, C. Dingwall, Esq., G. H. Drew, Esq., and other gentlemen. The objects of the association are—1. To give to owners of alienated tithes an opportunity of restoring them to the spiritual purposes for which they were originally ordained, and to assist them in so doing. 2. To apply any tithes thus restored towards relieving the spiritual destitution of the parish or chapelry whence they arise, by adding to the endowment of such parish church or chapel, or by the endowment of new districts therein, provided that no such augmentation shall be made of any benefice unless it be met with a suitable benefaction on the part of the patron. 3. To apply to Parliament to facilitate the means of accomplishing those objects; first, by rendering the mode of the reconveyance of tithes less expensive; second, by enabling persons having limited interests to impropriate tithes, to reconvey them upon adequate compensation being given; and, thirdly, by enabling owners of impropriate tithes to give them by will for the endowment of the church in the place whence they arise. It appeared from statements laid before the meeting that applications had been made to the trust for assistance from Cuckfield, St. Andrew's, Droitwich, Dewsbury, Skenfreth, Oare, Studley, Llangollen, Crickhowell, St. Peter's (Derby), Little Maplestead, Coventry, Chillington and Seavington, St. Botolph's, Abbotsham, Bilton, Allington, Great Canfield, Rackwell, Rothwell-cum-Orton, Hook (Kingston), Ash, and Wingham. The great or small tithes, and in many cases both, producing an income exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, have been alienated from 4,662, or nearly half, of the 10,718 benefices in England and Wales. Several letters from various parts of the country, bearing upon the objects of the trust, were received and read. A vote of thanks to Lord John Manners, for his courtesy in presiding, closed the proceedings.

THE RECTORY OF BISHOP WEARMOUTH.—The *Newcastle Guardian* says:—"The ancient vestry of the parish of Sunderland have memorialized the privy council, praying them not to sanction the scheme for distributing the revenue of the rectory of Bishop Wearmouth. The same body have also addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the above matter, and they received a favourable answer from his grace."

LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.—An institution, with this designation, is in course of formation, under the auspices of Viscount Campden, Viscount Fielding, Lord Lytton, Lord John Manners, Earl Nelson, Lord John Tynne, Mr. A. J. Hope, M.P., Mr. F. R. Haggitt, M.P., the Hon. P. Cavendish, the Dean of Chichester, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Patteson, Sir S. Glynne, Bart., Archdeacon Grant, Archbishop Thorpe, Sir G. Prevost, the Hon. J. C. Talbot, Mr. W. Page Wood, M.P., and other noblemen and gentlemen. The object of the Society will be to watch the course of events and proceedings which may affect the Church, and, with reference thereto, to obtain and spread information; to correspond and co-operate with parties in the several dioceses, to procure legal advice and assistance when requisite, and, in general, so to exercise as a body the rights and privileges possessed by Churchmen in their individual capacities as to promote the interests of the Church. It will be the special care of the union, in all its acts, to pay dutiful and affectionate deference to episcopal authority. One of the rules provides, that, for better effecting the objects of the union, and in order to secure steady and active operations, there shall be a Committee, consisting of members of the union, who shall meet every week during the session of Parliament, and, if necessary, more frequently.—*Post*.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—The yearly epistle of this society, in addition to a series of religious

counsels, addresses some admonitions to the Friends on the subject of extravagance in dress and furniture which might, with great advantage, be extended far beyond the limits of the society. The society says:—

We have often had to remind our friends of the duties of plainness and moderation in reference to dress. Without any diminution of interest on this point, we feel it right at the present time to advert more particularly to these duties with relation to the furniture of our houses, and our general manner of living. We are apprehensive that a degree of display, of luxury, and of self-indulgence, has crept in among us, tending not only to gratify the vain mind, but more or less to benumb the spiritual faculties; and the effect is often not less injurious upon the children of those who, in these particulars, are departing from our testimonies. We fear that some, who are in moderate and even in limited circumstances, being led away by a desire to imitate those whose means are more ample, have been induced to set out in life on a scale of expenditure unsuited to their income, and have thereby been led into a course which has ended in ruin.

We feel, at the same time, a concern that, whilst restrained from a vain, a self-indulgent, or an imprudent expenditure on themselves or their families, our dear friends may be preserved from parsimony and the snare of accumulating property, to their own and children's hurt. Rather let them regard the larger means which the self-restraint we have recommended would leave at their disposal, as adding to their stewardship for the alleviation of poverty and wretchedness, and for the good of their neighbour.

There is great impressiveness in the admonitions which the yearly meeting of the Friends thus addresses to the members of the Society. It is a fact frequently remarked upon in recent agitations of a philanthropic and liberal character, that the general adhesion of the Society of Friends to a cause is one of the brightest omens of ultimate success. And one cannot read this yearly epistle without perceiving why it is so. The testimony which the Friends bear in so many ways to the cause of truth, as they regard it, involves such an amount of self-denial that it tends to keep their numbers small. Many of the descendants of Friends fall away from their Society, preferring the easier and more fashionable paths through life which the world offers to them. But those who remain are the men of high principle, of habitual self-denial, of firm resolution, who are perpetually compelled to justify their peculiarities to themselves, and to others by a reference to first principles. A select and united band of such men necessarily exert great moral influence in whatever direction they apply their strength; and, therefore, it is, that whether to the cause of freedom abroad or at home, to political, social, moral, or intellectual improvement, these men devote themselves, their adhesion is welcomed as a pledge of unwearied perseverance and of final triumph. This yearly epistle refers as usual to "the sufferings of our members in support of our testimony against ecclesiastical demands." The amount reported, including the costs and charges of disrepair, is upwards of £10,000. This striking record is made with the following remark:—

We feel the value of this our ancient testimony to the freeness of Gospel ministry and to the supremacy of Christ in his Church; and we feel a fresh desire that all our dear friends may be concerned to uphold it in integrity, consistency, and faithfulness, yet with all Christian meekness.

—*Sheffield Independent*.

REFUGEES FROM HUNGARY.—On Thursday last the steamer from Boulogne landed fifty-five Hungarian soldiers. It appeared from their statement that they formerly belonged to the Austrian army under Marshal Radetzky, but deserted and joined the Sardinian army under Charles Albert, whose unsuccessful war obliged them to escape into France, where they were not allowed to remain, but were escorted by *gendarmes* to the frontier, and their passage paid to England. They brought with them their standard, and were accompanied by an officer, who had been allowed to retain his sword. The poor fellows were quite destitute, actually starving. A subscription was immediately made, and food provided. The old station was kindly given them for shelter, and arrangements are being made for their departure for London, thence to be shipped to their own country.—*Dover Chronicle*.—[A subscription for these gallant men has been opened in London, at the *Sun* office, and many contributions have been received. Amongst the subscribers is Lord Nugent for £5.]

EFFECTS OF THE GAME-LAWS.—John Webster, an honest, industrious farmer at Pulham, hung himself on the 8th ult., in consequence of despondency, induced by the heavy annual losses incurred by the ravages of game in his grounds, for which his landlord, the Rev. E. Burroughs, refused to make any compensation. Two labourers on the farm stated that the losses of the deceased arose entirely from the destructive ravages of hares and rabbits on his green crops, and (on those that were ripening) by winged game. He was under the necessity of buying hay and other food all the season. One of the men said, he had cut an acre of wheat for Mr. Webster, the year before last, the whole of which yielded only one bushel of corn; and the state of the crops last year was much about the same as on previous occasions. Webster's landlord had always refused to give him the slightest compensation. The jury, consisting chiefly of farmers, returned a verdict to the effect "that the deceased had hung himself in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by the losses he had received from the destruction of his crops by game, without any redress from his landlord, and by the darkness of his future prospects."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

MARK OF RESPECT TO THE REV. D. RHYS STEPHEN.—This gentleman, who has for several years past been the minister of the Grosvenor-street Baptist Chapel, has accepted the pastoral charge of a congregation at Islington-green, London, and, prior to his departure from Manchester, a number of his friends and countrymen determined to testify their regard for him by an invitation to a public tea meeting. Due arrangements having been made, this tribute of respect was shown to him on Wednesday evening last, when about 300 persons sat down to tea, in the Town-hall, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. While the substantial part of the entertainment was undergoing discussion—and also at subsequent intervals—"Glan medd dod mwyn," and other favourite Welsh airs, were skilfully played, by one of Cambria's sons, on their national instrument, the harp. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Francis, surveyor. Mr. Stephen addressed the meeting in a feeling speech, concluding by assuring his friends, in taking leave of them, that he should long retain a deep recollection of their kindness. The Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., addressed the audience in an animated speech of considerable duration, in the course of which he remarked that he had, like Mr. Stephen, felt it his duty not to confine his exertions entirely within his church, but when the common interest appeared to claim his attention, he had responded to it. His own impression was, that if a minister were selected the pastor and guide of a congregation, and were held to be qualified for such a responsible charge, he was surely fit to be the guide of his own ways with reference to the exercise of any public duty. He thought the great point for a minister to achieve was, to learn so to apportion his time, and employ his influence, as to promote the largest amount of good to the community.—The Rev. W. McKerrow expressed the pleasure he experienced in meeting his Welsh friends, and of testifying his respect for Mr. Stephen as a man, a philanthropist, and a Christian. Dr. Vaughan had remarked that his own course of action, with regard to an attention to the general interest, had in some respect run parallel with that adopted by Mr. Stephen, and he (Mr. McKerrow) might say the same thing. He felt a lively interest in the elevation, improvement, and happiness, of his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Stephen, he believed, had suffered in consequence of the honest assertion of his dissenting principles. He considered that church establishments in connexion with the state were a great evil, and he honoured the man who could tell the world what his convictions were.—The Rev. Mr. Edwards expressed his concurrence in the high opinions expressed of Mr. Stephen, who would, in retiring from them, carry with him their best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of himself and family.—Thanks were voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated at half-past ten o'clock.—*Manchester Examiner*.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—On Thursday evening last, a meeting of the friends of Christian Alliance, under the sole supremacy of the Redeemer, was held in the Town Hall, when an address on Christian Union was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Crybbace, of Edinburgh. A motion in favour of the formation of a Christian alliance in Leicester was then proposed by Mr. Crybbace, seconded by Mr. Kinzett, and adopted unanimously. The objects proposed by this alliance are the following:—To bring the Christian ministers and people of every locality into brotherly co-operation, so far as agreed;—to call the people out of the Anti-christian churches headed by the kings of this world;—and to move the Legislature to withdraw all national endowments from the corrupt establishments of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Rome. This movement, we understand, has originated in Scotland, and it is proposed to make Leicester the centre of operations for the Midland Counties of England.—*Leicester Mercury*.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, NITON, ISLE OF WIGHT.—This new building, erected on the site generously presented by the lord of the manor, was opened for religious worship on Thursday, June 28th, 1849. In the morning, the Rev. J. K. Sallybrass, Independent minister, of Dorchester, preached from Ephesians iii. 19. The devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Smedmore, of Gosport; Giles, of Newport; Sodon, of London; Mursell, of Lymington; and Warden, of Ventnor. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Hackney, preached from Matt. xxi. 28. The devotional services were led by the Rev. J. Martin, B.A., Lymington, by the minister of the place, and by the Rev. Mr. Newell, of Ryde. A public tea meeting was held in the old chapel in the afternoon. The congregations were good. The chapel, which will seat 230 persons (without a gallery), was well filled in the morning, and overflowing in the evening. The proceeds of the day amounted to £39. The chapel, which is a neat stone building, ornamented with Gothic windows, stands on an eminence, and presents a very picturesque and attractive appearance. About £220 will have been paid for work done, when the amounts in hand are disbursed. The debt resting on the place will be about £230. To assist this rising and interesting cause, contributions are earnestly requested. The old chapel will be forthwith converted into British school-rooms.

JAMAICA-ROW, BERMONDSEY.—The foundation-stone of the new chapel was laid by the pastor, the Rev. George Rose, on Tuesday, the 26th of June, amidst a numerous company of his friends, who were assembled on the occasion. After singing a part of the 118th psalm (Dr. Watts), he delivered

an address in relation to the times in which the cause on this spot was founded, the principles of religious liberty, and the doctrinal views and ecclesiastical system of the Independent denomination. Beneath the stone was deposited a bottle, containing a few coins, a printed historical sketch of the history of the congregation from 1664 or 1665 to the present time, and a parchment, with an inscription to the following effect; viz.—"Jamaica-row Chapel, Bermondsey.—The foundation-stone of this chapel, of the Congregational or Independent denomination, was laid by the Rev. George Rose, the pastor of the church, on the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1849, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria. It stands upon the site occupied by the former chapel, which is supposed to have been erected in the year 1735.* The congregation, originally of the Presbyterian order, was first collected on this spot soon after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, and the following has been the succession of pastors; viz.—

James Janeway, A.M. died March 16, 1673.4
Thos. Rosewell, A.M., 1672.. " 1692
Samuel Stancliff, A.M., 1692.. " 1705
John Radcliffe 1705.. " 1728
Thomas Mole 1728.. " 1746
Dr. Roger Flexman 1747.. " 1783

The congregation being then reduced to about twenty persons, remained in an unsettled state for some months; after which, a Congregational church was formed, and the following ministers have presided over it to the present period; namely:—John Townsend, from 1784 to 1826; George Rose, from 1826 to the present time. The freehold of the ground was purchased by the church and congregation July 16, 1840, and the present enlarged structure is erected, in faith and prayer, as a temple to Almighty God, and dedicated to his praise, through Jesus Christ the Redeemer. The cost of erection, as per contract with the builders, is estimated at £2,400, and the present number of church members is about 220." Signed by the pastor, deacons, several neighbouring ministers, and members of the church and congregation. After the stone was lowered into its place, another hymn was sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. George Rogers (of Albany Chapel), the benediction was pronounced, the doxology sung, and the company separated.

THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL IN THE CITY-ROAD ON THE SITE LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—This interesting ceremony took place on Monday, July 2nd. The site is, in many respects, a very eligible one, and the style and character of the projected building is very suitable. The foundation-stone was laid by the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, who delivered a very appropriate and impressive address. The Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. Mr. Woodwick, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, the Rev. H. Allon, and the Rev. Mr. Viney, took part in the religious exercises of the occasion. The attendance was very numerous, a considerable portion of which proceeded to the British School Rooms, Pentonville, where a public tea meeting was held. Dr. Morison presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Gilbert, the Rev. J. C. Harrison, the Rev. T. Aveling, the Rev. C. Dukes, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, and the Rev. Dr. Leifchild. The building is undertaken by the London Congregational Chapel Building Society, a society which was formed in 1848, which contemplates the erection of a large number of chapels in those districts of the metropolis where they are most needed, and which is so constituted as to promote the united action of the Congregational ministers and churches of London in the permanent and ever-increasing work of chapel extension within its precincts. The society has already made grants to the extent of £1,200 in aiding the erection of the chapel at Haverstock-hill and the chapel at Notting-hill; and undertakes this chapel in the City-road, as the first of a series which it is hoped it will be enabled to build in important positions in London. The present amount of subscriptions in aid of the operations of the society is £3,300, a sum which, it is obvious, must be increased to a considerable extent in order to enable the committee to carry out its general scheme on a large scale.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE REV. D. EVANS, of Llanidloes, as the pastor of the Congregational Church at Sharon chapel, Tredegar, took place the 1st and 2nd inst. The several services were commenced by reading and prayer, by the Revs. N. Stephen, Sirhowy; J. Davies, Llanelly; J. Morgans, Tredegar (Wesleyan); and Mr. R. Jones, of Brecon College. Sermons were preached on Monday evening, by the Revs. J. Bowen, Pen-y-waun, and M. Rees, Croeswen; on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, by the Revs. — Thomas, Hanover; S. Roberts, A.M., Llanbrynmair; and M. Ellis, Mynyddielwyn; in the afternoon, at two o'clock, by the Revs. J. Davies, Llanelly; S. Roberts, A.M., Llanbrynmair; and T. Rees, Kendle; in the evening, at half-past six, by the Revs. — Williams, Cwmbran; J. Williams, Aberhosan; and — Jones, Aber. After the morning sermons, the Rev. T. Rees, Kendle, delivered an address on "the propriety of the removals of ministers;" and the usual prayer was offered by the Rev. T. Jeffreys, of Ebbw Vale.

THETFORD, NORFOLK.—Mr. Thomas, B.A., of Homerton College, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate from the Independent church in this town, and will commence his stated labours on the first Lord's day in August.

ROADE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—The Rev. T. Brooks, of Aldwinkle, having accepted the unanimous invitation

of the Baptist church at Roade to become its pastor, intends (D.V.) to enter upon his stated labours there on the last Lord's-day in July.

MR. MILLER, of Harborough, has received and accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastorate from the church and congregation assembling for worship at Swanwick, Derbyshire, and expects (D.V.) to enter upon his work there on the 15th inst.

MASBRO' CHAPEL, SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. Professor Stowell having resigned the pastorate of the Independent Chapel, at Masbro', in consequence of ill health, preached his farewell sermon to a full congregation on Sunday evening. Having been minister of the chapel, and theological tutor of Rotherham College for fifteen years, Mr. Stowell has resigned the former to the great regret of his congregation; with a view to devote himself entirely to the duties of his professorship. The ladies of the congregation are soliciting contributions to a purse to be presented to Mr. Stowell, and have already obtained upwards of £100.—*Sheffield Independent*.

STEPNEY CHAPEL, LYNN.—During the past week, a series of services were held, by which this commodious place of worship has been freed from debt. The chapel was erected in 1841, and the whole outlay upon it has amounted to £2,829. Of this sum £1,120 has been raised since the close of the year 1844, when the parties who had lent the money suddenly called it in. Great efforts were made each year by the minister and congregation to reduce the debt, till in November, 1848, only £520 was owing. Under these circumstances, it was determined to make a strenuous effort to get rid of the whole. In accordance with this determination, a series of services were resolved upon, which happily issued in the desired result. On Sunday, June 10th, the Rev. J. Aldis, of Maze Pond, preached in the morning and evening, and the Rev. S. Tindall, of Lynn, in the afternoon. On the Wednesday following, the Rev. C. Elvin, of Bury, preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. James Sherman in the evening. On Thursday a public breakfast was held in the vestry of the chapel, when suitable addresses were delivered by various ministers. In the afternoon of the same day a tea-meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, which was so crowded as to make an adjournment to the chapel, after tea, necessary. George Owendon, Esq., of London, took the chair, when, after singing and prayer, the Rev. J. T. Wigner made the gratifying announcement, that the whole amount of the debt was discharged. Addresses were subsequently given by the Revs. Messrs. Griffiths and Bane, after which Messrs. Kerkham and Baker, in the name of the church and congregation, presented the Rev. J. T. Wigner, the pastor of the church, with a gold watch and chain, and Mrs. Wigner with a handsome skeleton timepiece, accompanied by a written memorial, expressing "their ardent attachment to Mr. Wigner's person and ministry—their high esteem for his Christian character—their gratitude for his sterling integrity and unwearied diligence as secretary of the finance committee, by which, under God, the chapel debt has been so pleasantly and entirely removed," &c. A few other addresses followed, and the meeting closed. A poor people have thus rid themselves of a heavy debt, and triumphantly vindicated the power of the voluntary principle.

KENT UNION AND COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.—July 3, 1849.—The usual meetings of these religious and benevolent societies, being annual and migratory, were held this year in the village of Staplehurst, beautifully situated, and not less interesting for its Nonconformity, as the Independent church was founded by one of the ejected ministers, the Rev. J. Poyntel, in the year 1673, whose successor was caught in the meshes of the odious Five Mile Act, and, on being liberated from prison, was seriously entreated by his prudent and more timid friends to accept a living worth £600 a year; but whose quaint reply was characteristic of the Nonconformity of his times—"a good conscience is worth more than £600 a year." In the afternoon the distribution of grants and annuities were made to ministers of the Independent and Baptist denominations and to their widows and orphans. At seven o'clock, the first public service in connexion with the county association was held by a sermon appropriate to the occasion being preached by the Rev. W. Smith, of Dartford, from 2 Cor. xi. 28, his subject being, "Christian solicitude and the Church's preservation." This was followed by a prayer-meeting next morning at seven o'clock, and at nine the members assembled for the transaction of business, which was suspended to give opportunity for the hearing of the Rev. E. Mannering, from London, who delivered an admirable sermon from, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." At two o'clock, the association resumed its business transactions, and at half past six, held the usual public meeting, which was presided over by W. Jull, Esq., of Staplehurst. The secretaries of the various districts of the county made their reports, which were of a most interesting character, and showed, on the whole, that the religious state of the county had considerably improved upon the former year. The meeting was addressed by the Revs. B. Slight, J. Pulling, P. Thomson, J. Hamer, J. Rook, W. Smith, T. H. Browne, and H. Cresswell, upon the operations and objects of the association, producing a most hallowed feeling of fraternal sympathy and affection, and the meeting separated delighted and encouraged.

RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION IN LONDON.—The Congregational Board of Ministers in London have addressed to the Committee of the Christian Instruction Society, as well as to two kindred societies, a letter on the subject of the spiritual destitution of

London, and the necessity of additional means to supply a preached Gospel to the teeming myriads of the metropolis. They suggest: "We think that, in addition to open-air and tent preaching, some arrangements should be made for the preaching of the Gospel in school-rooms, lecture-halls, and temporary chapels; and we trust that the active and zealous co-operation of the members of our churches would be afforded to secure such places, to attend and assist in the services, and to aid in such efforts as those to which your attention is more particularly directed." Encouraged by this communication, as well as feeling assured of the co-operation of Christian friends and ministerial brethren of other denominations, the Committee of the Christian Instruction Society have resolved on attempting the following services during the remaining summer months:—

- I. Sabbath Services.
 1. A Sabbath morning service, at nine o'clock, in Farringdon Market.
 2. A tent pitched on Kennington-common, as in former years, for Divine service, at eleven, three, and six o'clock.
 3. A second tent, on Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green, for Divine worship, at three and six o'clock. Morning services, at seven and half-past ten, will be occasionally held in the tent, by the agents of the Victoria-park Mission.
 4. An additional Sabbath afternoon service, for servants, mothers, &c., will be attempted at Fetter-lane Chapel as early as possible.
- II. Week evening services in the open air will be commenced next week, in the populous districts of Paddington, Westminster, Shoreditch, Bermondsey, and Spitalfields, or some equally eligible localities.
- III. One of the Society's tents is engaged for a few weeks, in connexion with the West Middlesex Association, for the purpose of itinerant services every evening, in Twickenham, Hounslow, Brentford, and parts adjacent.
- IV. A tent is occupied temporarily every Lord's day, in De Beauvoir Town, Southgate-road, by the Rev. J. Spring and friends, preparatory to the erection of their new chapel in that vicinity. Services are held at eleven and half-past six.

It is intended, as soon as the summer closes and the winter evenings come on, to attempt the establishment of religious services for the working classes, in such school-rooms and lecture-halls, in crowded localities, as can be obtained.

The Rev. W. Howieson, of Keighley, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, Lion-street, Walworth, to become its pastor. Mr. Howieson entered upon his stated labours there on Lord's-day last.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.—Captain Rochfort, of the British and Irish Company's screw vessel, "Rose," arrived in Dublin on Monday se'nnight, from London, and reported having on his passage fallen in with a whale of huge dimensions, on Sunday morning at two o'clock, seven miles S.W. of the Lizard. The monster of the deep was suffering severely at the time in an encounter with two well-known enemies of his tribe—a sword-fish and a thresher. These formidable creatures generally go together through the waters, and are reputed to be joined in a league of unrelenting enmity against the cetaceous animals. Captain Rochfort and his crew saw the combat for about three-quarters of an hour; but being obliged to continue their voyage homewards, they had to forego the pleasure of witnessing the struggle to its close, and of taking in tow to Dublin the body of the vanquished whale, for of its being eventually worsted in the affray there was no doubt. The sword-fish was seen once driving his tremendous weapon into the belly of his victim, as he turned on his side in agony. The thresher fastened on his back, and gave him terrific blows, which were heard at a distance with great distinctness. The latter not having any power to strike in the water, it was the instinctive policy of the sword-fish to make the attack from below, this causing the whale to rise above the surface, which he did at times to a remarkable height; the other assailant, which was about twenty feet long, then dealt out his blows unsparingly, with all the force of his lengthy frame. Between them their victim must have suffered extremely; he spouted blood to an immense height, and crimsoned the sea all around to a considerable distance. Being within 200 yards of the ship, towards which the whale appeared to make for protection, the conflict was clearly visible to all on board, who regretted it was not permitted them to await the issue, and carry off the prize.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

BEDFORD.—Mr. Vincent has recently been lecturing at the Castle Rooms in this town, and gave the farmers some good advice, which was very well received:—"The farmers would have another cry, and instead of 'Protection to native industry,' it would be for the 'Abolition of poor-rates and tithes.' There should be protection to all, or protection to none. A few more letters like that of the Duke of Bedford's would set them right. If farms were to be let, there would be somebody ready to take them. He was in Oxfordshire a short time since, where he met with some farmers, and a more jolly set of ruined men he never saw. To compete with the foreigner, let them agitate for agricultural leases, tenant-right, and a repeal of the law of primogeniture, to keep down monopolies, and demand a reduction of taxation. Abuses were the source of revolution, and the result of the late revolution must teach us that the country cannot stand still, and that there must be a reform in our commercial, financial, and political system. England would still maintain her place among civilized nations, with laws established on the principles of justice." About 300 persons were present. A second lecture was delivered the following week, on the necessity of a thorough reform in Parliament, before commercial, political, and financial reform can be obtained.

* This is an error. Coins were found, worked into the materials of the old building, dated 1732.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CROMWELL MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I beg respectfully to submit to the Committee, and to all who are contemplating the erection of a national statue to Cromwell at St. Ives, whether a better memorial would not be raised in the establishment of an excellent school to educate freely one or more poor boys from each county of England, or from a wider or more limited district, according to the money raised. The education in the Cromwell-school to be especially adapted to imbue the minds of the youth with noble principles and a liberty-loving spirit.

Perhaps in preference to the above, it would be well to establish a Lecture, or rather a permanent series of Lectures, calculated to elevate the people, and unfolding and enforcing all the great principles known to be in harmony with the character and Government of Cromwell. These lectures to be delivered throughout our island in the principal towns in succession, and as frequently as the funds shall enable.

If it be objected to the above schemes that they will appear too sectarian to enlist many supporters, or to be called a national monument, the same objection will, to some extent, be urged against the proposed statue, which, after all, will be but a dead, fixed, and dumb image, whereas we might secure a living, rational, vocal, and truly useful monument by preferring utility to elegance.

I am, truly yours,
Hochcliffe, July 3, 1848. JAMES SLEIGH.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

On Saturday week, a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen crowded the lecture theatre of the College, in Gower-street, to witness the annual distribution of the prizes in the department of the Faculty of Arts and Laws. In consequence of a press of matter, we were unable to insert the subjoined report in our last number.

JAMES HAYWOOD, Esq., M.P., preceded by the Dean of the Faculty and the other Professors, entered the theatre about three o'clock, and took the chair, amidst loud applause.

The DEAN then proceeded to read the Report, from which we make a few extracts:—

The number of pupils in the Faculty of Arts has been 223 this session, against 203 in the session which preceded; and it is highly satisfactory to observe a steady increase in nearly all the classes. The prizes and distinctions gained in the University of London this year by the students of the Faculty of Arts of this College, are as follows:—

Of two gentlemen who took the degree of LL.D., one belonged to University College; of eight M.A.'s, five; of four LL.B.'s, two; of forty-one B.A.'s, nineteen; and of 161 who matriculated, 38 belong to this College. The University prizes won by our students have been the Doctor of Laws gold medal, obtained by Mr. F. J. Wood; the gold medal for the degree of M.A., in mental and moral philosophy, logic, and political economy, given to Mr. R. H. Hutton; and a similar gold medal for the degree of M.A. in classics to Mr. Bunnell Lewis, which, it should be observed, is the first instance of that medal being awarded to any one. Another student from the College, Mr. Robert Halley, has distinguished himself by being the first to take the degree of M.A. with simultaneous honours, in two branches, viz., the mathematical and moral sciences. The mathematical scholarship, on taking the degree of B.A., was obtained by Mr. R. B. Batty. Book prizes, value £5, were awarded to Mr. J. G. Hepburn in chemistry, and to Mr. J. C. Agnis in animal physiology, on their taking the degree of B.A. Also similar prizes for a voluntary examination in the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures and in Scripture History to Mr. Robert Halley, also of Coward College, and to Mr. W. R. Stephenson. The College Flaherty scholarship in mathematics was obtained by Mr. E. J. Routh. Three students of the College, who had graduated with honours at the University, were admitted Fellows of the College, viz., Alfred B. Garrod, M.D., Leonard Field, B.A., and the Rev. Henry R. Reynolds, B.A. The Council have established three scholarships, of £50, to be awarded to the best proficient in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and natural philosophy.

After the reading of the report, the prizemen were announced, and severally summoned to the table, where, amid the loud congratulations of the audience, prizes were conferred upon them in the following departments of study:—

FLAHERTY SCHOLAR (£45 per annum for four years).—Edward J. Routh, of London.

LATIN, SENIOR.—1st, Edward Fry, Bristol; 2nd, Richard Horton Smith, London.

JUNIOR.—1st, John Duncan, Coward College; 2nd, John P. Hicks, London.

GREEK, SENIOR.—1st, W. F. Hurndall, Coward College; 2nd, John P. Green, Knutsford, and Edward Fry.

EXTRA SENIOR CLASS.—A. Wills, Birmingham. JUNIOR.—1st, John Duncan; 2nd, J. W. Janson, Tottenham, and J. P. Hicks, London.

HEBREW, SENIOR.—E. T. Bennett, London. JUNIOR.—Charles Davies.

ENGLISH.—1st, W. Greenhow, Newcastle; 2nd, E. R. Edger, East Grinstead.

FRENCH, FIRST SENIOR.—J. B. Winterbotham, Cheltenham.

SECOND SENIOR.—E. W. Tarn, London.

GERMAN, SENIOR.—Henry B. Gibbons, Neath.

JUNIOR.—1st, John Young, Chatham; 2nd, E. J. Evans, Coward College.

HISTORY.—Edward Fry.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND LOGIC.—M. A. Sherring, Coward College.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—J. B. Fletcher, Coward College.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—A. Wills, Birmingham.

MATHEMATICS, HIGHER SENIOR.—James Savage, London.

LOWER SENIOR.—W. F. Hurndall.

HIGHER JUNIOR.—E. W. Tarn.

LOWER JUNIOR.—George Aitchison, London.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, SENIOR.—F. Guthrie, London.

JUNIOR. 1st, James Savage; 2nd, John Z. Lawrence.

EXPERIMENTAL CLASS.—William Kenrick, West-bromwich, and John Harris, Sawbridge.

ARCHITECTURE.—Fine Art, 1st Year, Thomas Gundry, London; 2nd year, W. R. Alchin, London.

CONSTRUCTION.—1st year, W. Allingham, Bermondsey; 2nd year, James T. Knowles, London.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—1st year, Arthur A. Taylor, Marseilles; 2nd year, Arthur A. Taylor.

DRAWING.—George Legg.

BOTANY, JUNIOR.—Silver medal, J. M. D. Tunzelmann, Bath.

GEOLOGY.—S. H. Blackmore, London.

LAW, 1st COURSE.—1st, William W. Ladell, London; 2nd, F. V. Williams, Camberwell.

SECOND COURSE.—1st, William W. Ladell, London; 2nd, F. Guthrie, London; H. Holden, Brighton.

THIRD COURSE.—1st, William W. Ladell, London; 2nd, S. Bruce, Tottenham.

JURISPRUDENCE.—1st and 2nd Courses, Henry Matthews, London.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the prizemen and their friends on the success which they had achieved, and to remark the joy with which all present, their competitors and others, had seen that success honoured and rewarded. He wished to draw the attention of the assembly to the new hall which was erected in Gordon-square, fitted for the accommodation of thirty-five students within the precincts of the college. He had taken great interest in the erection of that building, because his experience of a three years' residence at Cambridge University convinced him there was great advantage to be derived from living within the college. He said he had looked at the examination papers, and was pleased to observe the advantageous comparison they might bear with those of Cambridge and Oxford, for the eminently practical character which distinguished them. As some of them might aspire to degrees in the University of London, he thought under that view the examinations had been conducted with great judgment. At the same time he thought the examinations for degrees would have to be revised, as being at present more severe than necessary. It had been proposed that the young men attending College should be represented in the Senate [cheers]. The subject was under consideration; and for his part he thought it was right they should be represented—[loud cheering among the students]—as they would then have the assurance that their interests would be attended to. In conclusion, he wished the utmost prosperity and success might attend the College and all its alumni [cheers].

The assembly then broke up.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On June 22nd, a public meeting in connexion with this institution was held at Dr. Smith's Chapel, Homerton, when an address was delivered by the Rev. Algernon Wells on the subject of education, in his usual interesting and forcible style. The address, which was listened to throughout with deep attention, was followed by a resolution moved by the Rev. Dr. Massie, seconded by the Rev. J. Viney, and supported by S. Morley, Esq., approving of the objects and principles of the Board, and appointing a local committee of well-known gentlemen to form an auxiliary association for Hackney, Clapton, and the vicinity, for the purpose of advancing the interests of voluntary religious education. It is hoped this example will be followed in many other localities. If a few earnest friends to education would meet to confer on the subject, arrange a committee, and call a public meeting in their respective neighbourhoods, many elements of strength now wasted for want of such organization would be brought into active and valuable operation, and the Board would be greatly assisted in a department of effort to which it is anxiously directing its attention. The following report of the Examiners of the Rotherhithe Normal School will be read with interest. The examination was conducted partly in writing and partly verbally, and, as will be seen, was most gratifying:—

I examined the Female Teachers of the Normal-school of the Congregational Board, Rotherhithe, on June 22nd, 1849. The subjects of examination were English Grammar and Etymology, History, Geography, Arithmetic, the outlines of the Physical Sciences, the Evidences of Christianity, and various portions of the Sacred Word. The examination was searching, and I used my best efforts to test the attainments of the pupils. I have much pleasure in stating that the result of this examination was exceedingly satisfactory, and that the knowledge possessed by the majority of the pupils far exceeded my expectations. They answered my questions both with accuracy and facility, and they gave abundant evidence, not only of having mastered the subjects which they had studied, but of having acquired that mental discipline which will enable them clearly to apprehend and explain any other subjects to which their attention may be directed. I feel convinced that such a satisfactory exhibition on the part of the pupils could not have been presented, had not their governess, Miss Whitmore, bestowed the greatest pains upon their education, and I congratulate the committee upon possessing the services of a lady so well qualified for the important position which she fills.

(Signed) WM. SMITH, LL.D.,
8, Highbury-terrace, June 28, 1849.

Concurred in by CLEMENT DUKES, A.M., Dalston.

EXPENSE OF THE IRISH COLLEGES.—It appears from an official statement, just published by the Parliamentary printers, that a sum of £12,000 will be required to be voted this year to defray the expense of the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, instruments, &c., required for the use of the professors in the colleges established in Ireland under the act 8th and 9th Victoria, chap. 66.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of July 1848 and 1849, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1848.	1849.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	17,888,988	18,810,774	921,786	...
Excise	12,363,233	12,196,913	...	166,320
Stamps	6,449,108	6,103,408	...	345,700
Taxes	4,306,703	4,339,500	32,797	...
Property Tax	5,411,353	5,362,083	...	49,170
Post-office	787,000	849,000	62,000	...
Crown Lands	71,000	130,000	59,000	...
Miscellaneous	150,406	204,564	54,158	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	47,337,691	47,996,948	1,139,741	461,190
China Money	455,031	84,284	...	370,737
Imprest and other Monies	267,903	606,568	339,565	...
Repayments of Advances	429,485	511,789	39,304	...
Total Income	48,472,400	49,198,833	1,558,410	831,937
Deduct Decrease .....	...	...	831,937	...
Increase on the Year .....	...	...	726,473	...

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,			
	1848.	1849.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,447,833	4,198,777	...	319,055
Excise	3,473,803	3,030,603	...	433,201
Stamps	1,557,610	1,619,697	62,087	...
Taxes	2,034,133	2,054,730	20,597	...
Property Tax	988,401	1,033,240	44,839	...
Post-office	136,000	196,000	60,000	...
Crown Lands	10,000	40,000	30,000	...
Miscellaneous	9,237	70,140	60,913	...
Total Ordinary Revenue	12,657,036	12,163,186	278,406	722,256
China Money .....	...	...	...	...
Imprest and other Monies	168,600	109,875	...	58,725
Repayments of Advances	86,813	170,841	84,028	...
Total Income	12,912,449	12,413,992	362,434	830,981
Deduct Increase .....	...	...	...	362,434
Decrease on the Quarter .....	...	...	...	468,547

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of July, 1848 and 1849.

INCOME.	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1848.	1849.
	£	£
Customs	4,447,833	4,198,777
Excise	3,473,803	3,030,603
Stamps	1,557,610	1,619,697
Taxes	2,034,133	2,054,730
Property Tax	988,401	1,033,240
Post-office	136,000	196,000
Crown Lands	10,000	40,000
Miscellaneous	9,237	70,140
China Money .....	...	...
Imprest and other Monies	88,805	28,657
Produce of the Sale of Old Stores, &c.	79,795	81,318
Repayments of Advances	86,813	170,841
	12,923,875	12,454,601
To Cash brought to this Account, to be applied to pay off deficiency bills .....	...	...
	12,923,875	12,454,601
CHARGE.	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1848.	1849.
	£	£
Permanent Debt	5,768,888	5,806,336
Terminable Annuities	580,698	555,474
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	1,461	191
Sinking Fund .....	...	...
Civil List	99,467	98,667
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	415,585	429,240
For Advances	231,111	393,077
Total Charge	7,096,140	7,383,985
Surplus	5,827,735	5,171,616
	12,923,875	12,454,601

	QUARTERS ENDED JULY 5th,	
	1848.	1849.
	£	£
The Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended April 5th, 1849, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the Quarter ended July 5, 1849 .....	...	806,038
The amount issued in the Quarter ended July 5, 1849, in part of the sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund for Supply Services	4,830,516	...
The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended July 5, 1849	5,171,616	341,070
The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended July 5th, 1849 .....	...	464,956

THE CAXTON TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday evening a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for erecting a monument to the memory of Caxton, was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, Mr. B. Botfield, M.P., in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Millman read the report, from which it appeared that the total amount of subscriptions up to that time had been £450, of which £240 had been paid. The expenditure had been £62. This report was received and adopted, and, upon the motion of Mr. Clowes, seconded by Mr. Amyott, a resolution was agreed to authorizing the expenditure of further sums in collecting subscriptions, the result to be reported at a meeting in the spring of 1850. The meeting then thanked the Chairman, and separated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

GENERAL BEDAU had, by order of the Government, stopped at Marseilles, for further orders as to going on to Rome.

M. Jules Favre applied to the Civil Tribunals of the Seine, on Wednesday, to annul the decree published by the President of the Republic on the 13th of June, suspending the journals *La Réforme*, *Le Démocrate Pacifique*, *La Vraie République*, *La Révolution Démocratique et Sociale*, *Le Peuple*, and *La Tribune des Peuples*. M. Sati, the advocate of the Republic, opposed the application on the ground of the incompetency of the Court. The Court declared, after due deliberation, that the constitution of 1848 having pronounced the legality of the state of siege, it was incompetent to entertain the application, and condemned the plaintiff to the payment of the costs.

The Attorney-General has commenced a prosecution against a Socialist named Barrace, who exclaimed—"Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!" at an electoral meeting in Paris on Friday last.

A letter from Lyons announces that the Army of the Alps has been dissolved, and that several regiments composing it have been ordered to Colmar to form a corps to be denominated "the Army of Observation on the Rhine."

On Thursday the Assembly voted the authorization demanded to prosecute M. Beyer, M. Kopp, M. Hoffer, M. Anstett, and M. Lourion. The elections for Paris take place on Sunday next, and it is most probable that the whole of the Moderates will be returned.

It is announced that the Duke of Leuchtenberg is about to visit, with the consent of the Emperor of Russia, his cousin, the President of the French Republic. The Duke will stay but a few days in Paris.

M. Garnier Pagès has addressed a letter to the papers announcing that he declines coming forward as a candidate for any constituency, and that he retires into private life.

General Cavaignac has addressed a letter to the journals, denying that he ever had any desire or made any effort to obtain the rank of Marshal of France, as imputed to him in some of the papers. The General is, moreover, of opinion, that the rank of Marshal, owing to the privileges it confers, is inconsistent with Republican institutions, and ought to cease with those who now enjoy it.

The Paris papers announce, that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to our Court, on a temporary mission; and M. Penéde is coming over on a special mission from the Minister of Trade and Agriculture.

Letters from Cannes announce that the Governor of the Isle Sainte Marguerite has received orders to prepare for the reception of 600 prisoners captured from the defenders of Rome.

The cholera in Paris appears to have reached its last period of decline. On the 5th instant there were only twelve cases admitted into the civil hospitals and one into the military. Otherwise, the sanitary condition of Paris has not been better for a long time past.

ITALY.

CAPITULATION OF ROME.

The "Eternal City" has at length capitulated to General Oudinot. In the French Legislative Assembly, on Tuesday week, M. O. Barrot read the following telegraphic report from M. de Courcelles, at Civita Vecchia, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs:—"On the 30th of June, the Roman Constituent Assembly passed a decree in the following terms:—The Assembly ceases a defence, which has become impossible, and remains at its post. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree. At the same time, the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman army demanded, at seven o'clock, a suspension of hostilities, and announced the speedy arrival at the French headquarters of a deputation of the Municipality of Rome." The French Government received, on Thursday, telegraphic despatches from Rome to the 2nd inst., stating that the Roman deputation had made overtures of submission; that the gates of San Paolo, Portese, and San Pancrazio, had at that instant been opened to the French army; and that everything induced the belief "that the French army will be received at Rome on conditions conformable to the intentions and the interests of France,"—particulars not in harmony with each other.

The French army entered Rome on the 3rd, and on the same day Garibaldi, with 5,000 or 6,000 men, quitted the city, taking the direction of Terracina, as it was believed. The first division of the expeditionary army set out in pursuit of him on the 4th.

From the details of events prior to the 30th ult., it would appear that the attack on the wall proceeded regularly to the 26th; another bastion had then been breached; and the lodgment made on the night of the 21st was rendered secure and converted into a point of attack; guns had been placed in battery, and the flanking fire of the enemy silenced. Previous to the determination expressed by the Roman Constituent Assembly to surrender, a sanguinary battle had been fought on the 30th ult., between the French and Romans, which lasted five hours. After the bastion No. 8 had been captured by the French, the fire of their artillery silenced the Roman batteries. The Romans lost 200 prisoners and 400 killed in the action.

A correspondence between the English, Prussian, and other consuls in Rome, and General Oudinot, on the subject of the bombardment of the city, is published. The consuls remonstrated against the

injury done to innocent women and children and neutral residents; and hoped, in the name of humanity and the civilized world, that General Oudinot would save from destruction the monumental city, which should ever be considered as placed under the moral protection of all civilized people. Oudinot replied, that his instructions left him no option. It seems that M. de Courcelles had sent home letters denying the fact of the bombardment which General Oudinot justified and did not deny.

The *Roman Monitor* of the 26th ult. states, that on the preceding day the French bombshells had damaged a magnificent fresco of Poussin in the Palace Costaguti. This is an irreparable loss, as the fresco was never copied. The *Monitor* adds, that the French act as brutally as the Austrians, "without possessing their candour."

At Ancona, a pontifical commissary had assumed the reins of government; the garrison and National Guard had been provisionally disarmed; twenty-four hours had been allowed for the departure of those who were most compromised, and a general amnesty proclaimed for the remainder by Marshal Wimpffen in the name of the Pope.

THE POPE AND HIS ALLIES.—On the 22nd, Gaeta was animated by a grand festa, in honour of the ascension of Pio Nono. On the 21st, an Austrian colonel brought the keys of Ancona to his holiness. An Italian remarked to me, "his holiness may put them with some other he pretends to keep; neither will ever again open an earthly or heavenly gate."

The Neapolitan forces are at Frosinone (8,000 strong). The Spanish army occupies the villages of Piperno, Maenza, Rocca Gorga, &c. Their troops continue to arrive from Barcelona, and two divisions of infantry are expected daily, with a regiment of cavalry.

VENICE.—Hostilities had been resumed against Venice; the terms of capitulation conceded being such as General Pepe would not hear of. In a successful sortie the Venetians had captured two Austrian generals and many troops. A letter from Trieste, of the 28th ult., states that the fall of Venice may be calculated to a certainty; that the Austrians are advancing step by step on the bridge, and that they can silence the Venetian battery on the opposite side in four days. Several attempts at conciliation had been made, but to no purpose; a few days ago the Venetians might have obtained honourable conditions, but now Austria will hear of nothing but an unconditional surrender. The fall of Ancona produced an unfavourable sensation at Venice, where the want of provisions was severely felt.

SARDINIA.—By a royal decree, dated Turin, June 30, the Sardinian Parliament is convoked for July 30. The elections are to commence on the 15th in Piedmont, and on the 22nd in Sardinia.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

The retreat of the Hungarians into the interior of the country has now become general. On the 27th June, the Imperial army pressed forward to the number of 80,000 on the rear of Görgey's retiring force; and on the 28th the town of Raab was entered by the Emperor in person, at the head of the Austrian vanguard. The first accounts spoke of fighting and great mutual slaughter before the occupation of Raab by the Austrians; but it now seems rather to have been evacuated by Görgey, as a part of his tactical movements, the nature of which is yet to be developed. The United Imperial army left Raab on the 29th, and advanced in two divisions on the two roads of Comorn on the one hand, and to Stuhlweissenburg on the other. Only the personal intervention of the Emperor prevented a general pillage of the city. The Jewish district, on the alleged ground of being hostilely disposed, and of nourishing sympathies in favour of Kossuth and of freedom, was punished with a war fine of 80,000 florins, and which every Jew upon pain of execution was ordered to pay within 24 hours. A few shootings by drum-head court-martial and a great many arrests took place also. Nevertheless, the greater part of the male population, and especially most of the boys, as likewise numerous Amazons, had accompanied the Hungarians on their retreat, so that there actually remained but very few to arrest.

The Austrian head-quarters were advanced, on the 1st, to Babolna, so celebrated for its great stud. Here the Emperor passed the night, in the castle of Prince Esterhazy.

From the northern seat of war the news is by no means favourable to the cause of the Hungarians. The mighty battle said to have been fought at Eperies turns out to have been an action which the vanguard of the Russians had at Somos, above Kaschau, with a Hungarian corps, 4,000 strong, that was destined to cover the retreat of the Hungarian army to St. Mikoletz and Erlaw. The retrenchments and defences at Kaschau were given up without a contest, and Paskiewich, on the 26th ult., entered there. On the 26th, the army advanced further to the south, on the road to Pesth, and on the 27th the Russian head-quarters were at St. Mikoletz. This place is two days and a half's march from Pesth, and Paskiewich sent couriers to Vienna to say that on the 1st of July he would pitch his camp on the Rakoczy field before Pesth. At Kaschau, Paskiewich published a truly Russian proclamation, in which all the inhabitants are called upon to give up all arms of every sort within twenty-four hours, on pain of being thrust by the spears of the Cossacks, or hanged, according to circumstances. A second ordinance of Paskiewich's, at Kaschau, commands the delivering up of all Kossuth bank-notes within four times twenty-four hours, under pain of corporal punishment.

From Transylvania there is also unfavourable news. The imperial Russian army corps under Grotenhelm and Fischer, which left Watradorna on the 19th ult., appeared on the 21st before Bistotz, and on the 23rd, after a feeble resistance, took the town. The Hungarian troops who were posted in this part of Transylvania, concentrated themselves, to the amount of 18,000 or 20,000 men, at Deas, where they took up a very strong position. From the eastern frontier the intelligence is worse. General Lüders, on the 20th ult., actually did attack the Tömös Pass, as has been of late reported, and forced it after a most desperate resistance. The Hungarians lost 11 cannons, and Colonel Kias, well known for his martial gallantry, fell wounded into the hands of the Cossacks, whereupon he was conveyed under their escort to Csernowitz. On the same day General Lüders entered Cronstadt, and the citadel of this town surrendered at the first summons on the 21st ult. without attempting even a defence. The united Russian and Austrian column is now marching towards Klausenburg.

In the south, the Ban Jellachich has launched forth into the world a long bulletin, the long and the short of which is, however, that he stands where he stood before, namely, at Sové, on the Francis Canal. All the reports, therefore, about the splendid victories at Verbaah, at St. Thomas, Szenta, were untrue, for otherwise the Banus would surely have mentioned them. Perczel has crossed the Theiss and united his corps with the division of Bem's troops before Temeswar. Bem himself is in Transylvania. Upon his return, he dismissed from their places those Hungarian officials who had persecuted the Saxons during his absence, and shot the priest Roth, known as the promoter of colonization from Wurtemberg. Another priest, Wellmann, destined to a similar fate, was immediately let out of prison on the arrival of Bem, who forthwith turned out the government commissioner, Csangi.

Intelligence has been received from Lemberg, that another Russian corps of 60,000 men were shortly to arrive; and that in Cracow 20,000 of the St. Petersburg guards were expected. The Czar, therefore, seems firmly resolved to employ almost his whole army against the rebellious, anarchical, democratical, infidel West.

What may be the exact nature of the plans of the Hungarian leaders in thus retreating, are, as yet, mere matter of guess-work, but the following extracts from the *Daily News* will, perhaps, throw some light upon their tactics:—

Of course these withdrawals without combat are disheartening. They are, however, not from faint-heartedness, either in Görgey's or Dembinski's case. The latter has allowed Paskiewich to pass the summits and the defiles of the Carpathians without any notable resistance. The Russian general has got his infantry as far as Kaschau, and is preparing to get his artillery, cavalry, forage, and impediments, through the passes, in order to a descent into the plain. As to his dividing his army, and sending one-half to Debreczin, and the other half to Pesth, as some journals arrange his strategy, this is rank nonsense. Until we hear of his beating Dembinski we may be pretty sure that he cannot advance, and certain that he will not divide. It was expected that Dembinski would have kept him longer in crossing and establishing his head quarters so far south. It is the circumstance of his having made such progress unmolested, probably, that has induced Görgey to limit the circle of his defences, to abandon Raab, withdraw behind the Danube, and possibly behind some other of the rivers which run behind the Waag and parallel to it.

It is not supposed that the armies at present invading Hungary, however more numerous, are, on the whole, more formidable than the carefully-equipped, and yet unbeaten army that Windischgratz led so triumphantly to Pesth, and which he lost on the plains of the Theiss.

The want of provisions and commissariat had no small share in the destruction of Windischgratz. But the Russians are worse provided in this respect. They are far greater spendthrifts of such resources, far more ruthless plunderers. They will find Hungary a desert, their difficulties increasing as their enormous masses advance. And, indeed, how armies of four or five hundred thousand men, all taken together, are to be fed for many weeks in Hungary, is a miracle that no commissariat can solve. If the work of conquest be not done quickly, such hordes must devour each other.

The fighting at Peterwardein continues uninterruptedly between the Hungarian garrison and the besieging corps.

The *Wanderer*, a Vienna paper, states that a conspiracy in favour of the Hungarians has been detected at Fiume, and that some Imperialist officials have been arrested in that town.

Orders have been given to lay in provisions for 12,000 men and 600 horses for three months in the fortress of Olmütz. The *Brünner Zeitung* suggests that the disunion in Germany, and the possibility of a conflict with Prussia, may be the cause of this measure.

The Prince de Joinville, who followed the Emperor to Hungary, where he had an audience, had left Vienna. Nothing has transpired as to the cause of his sudden appearance and disappearance.

The *Strangers' Gazette* declares that Prince Metternich was expected at his castle of Königswarth, in Bohemia.

GERMANY.

THE INSURRECTION IN BADEN AND THE PALATINATE.

The fortress of Rastadt had not yet surrendered. Captain Greiner, formerly the commandant of the garrison, has fled from it, as he found it impossible to bring about a surrender, even to the troops of the empire. The Frankfort *Oberpostamt's Zeitung* asserts, on good authority, that Freiburg has been taken by the Prussians, after a feeble resistance, the great body of the insurgents having retired to the adjacent mountains. In Freiburg (as was the case in Rastadt also), the Baden artillery corps were the most deter-

mined foes of the Prussians, and resisted all the persuasions of the citizens to surrender.

Letters from Strasburg announce the arrival there of a considerable number of refugees from the Grand Duchy of Baden. Most of the military men amongst them have agreed to take service in the Foreign Legion in Africa.

Frankfort letters of the 2nd mention that the Archduke had left Frankfort with his family for the baths of Gastein. The Minister of War was to countersign anything; so that the Archduke had not resigned the Regency.

A letter to the *Mannheim Journal* says that positive information had reached it that Roemer (the Minister of Wurtemberg) had just left Stuttgart for Munich, which confirms what has been long spoken of in private, that a confederacy between Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Austria, was at hand, for the Roemer Ministry had at length regularly broken off all connexion or intercourse with the Prussian one.

RUSSIA.

A letter dated St. Petersburg, June 24, says:—"The departure of the guards, which has so often been erroneously announced, has at last begun, and the papers of St. Petersburg, although apparently not allowed to announce this occurrence, contain a communication from Dorpat, concerning the order in which these veteran troops are to enter that place, or rather have already entered it. The marching of the guards through Dorpat began on the 13th of June, on which day the Grenadier regiment of Frederick William III. entered; it will close on the 5th July, with a division of the artillery. Altogether sixteen battalions of foot guards will march through Dorpat; forty-four squadrons, among which are the Cuirassier regiments of the Emperor, the successor to the throne, and the Light Horse Guard regiment of the Empress, with six batteries."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

SCHLESWIG, JULY 4.—The only news from the seat of war comes from Fridericia. The investment of the fortress was completed on the 30th of June, by the erection of two batteries on the north side of it. By this means the communication of the besieged with the sea, which before was only interrupted for a short time, has been completely cut off; for now the batteries both on the south and on the north can reach every vessel that attempts to enter the harbour with their shells. In case the Duchies are left to carry on the war alone, Russia has threatened to land a body of troops in Schleswig-Holsteiners.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE ROMANCE OF REVOLUTION.—A prefect of one of the French departments mentioned to a friend some days since, as a curious instance of the instability of human affairs, that about twelve months ago he received the following telegraphic despatch:—

MONSIEUR LE PREFET.—Arrest by all possible means the citizen Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, should he present himself in your department.

LEDRU ROLLIN.

A year later, the same prefect (strange to say, still in office!) received another despatch in the following terms:—

Arrest by all possible means the citizen Ledru Rollin, if he present himself in your department.

DUFAURE, Minister of Louis Napoleon.

CALIFORNIA is glutted with goods. Wages and salaries keep up. One gentleman was offered 12,000 dollars per annum to become the clerk of a mercantile house; but he declined in consequence of having "realized considerably." Other offers of 4,600 and 3,000 dollars for clerks were made, but rejected. Carpenters were getting 15 dollars per day, and common labourers 5 to 10; seamen's wages 100 per month, and waiters at the hotels 150. Against these high rewards for labour must be placed the expenses of lodging and of provisions. "If you go into a restaurant to order a beefsteak and cup of coffee," says one gentleman, "you pay a dollar and a half for the refreshment; and if you prefer an egg, the modest charge of a dollar is made." The writer of another letter warns his friends of the expense of being sick, as he affirms that it costs from 500 to 1,000 dollars per month to be ill, with one visit per day from a physician, and without comforts of any kind.

RELIGIOUS EXPEDITION.—The Emperor of Morocco having solicited from the English Government the means of conveying his two sons and suite to Mecca, on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Mussulmans' prophet, the Admiralty have acceded to his request, and have commissioned the "Growler" steam-sloop, at Devonport, for the purpose.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Brussels *Moniteur* contains a copy of the treaty concluded between the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, for the suppression of the African slave-trade. To this treaty (which was signed in London by the contracting powers on the 24th of February, 1848), those powers have now invited the King of the Belgians to accede; and his Majesty, in compliance with that invitation, has acceded to the said treaty, under date of the 21st April, 1849, the same having been adopted by the Chambers.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.—Numerous groups were assembled in different parts of Paris on Tuesday week, looking with much interest at a star in the west, which shone with great brilliancy although the sun shone powerfully at the same time. Some of the groups were composed of from 100 to 200 persons.

CAPTURE OF A SLAYER.—An American paper has the following piece of news, brought to Boston by the "Jasper" whaling-barque:—"On the 23rd of March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena, a schooner, called the "Zenobia," of Baltimore (for adjudication in the Vice-Admiralty Court), which vessel had been captured by her Britannic Majesty's sloop "Philomel," on the West coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves, numbering 550 (83 of whom are women), the vessel not being over 100 tons burthen. She was eleven days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost ten or eleven of them. These poor creatures were in a perfect state of nudity, and many of them (the women in particular) had the brands of a hot iron recently impressed on their breast. The vessel was so small, and the number of slaves so great, that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other.

GENERAL NAPIER ON DRINKING.—Shortly after Sir C. Napier's arrival at Calcutta last month he reviewed the 96th regiment, just arrived in the "Presidency," and in the course of his address to the soldiers he spoke in the following characteristic manner:—"Let me give you a bit of advice—don't drink. I know young men do not think much about advice from old men. They put their tongue in their cheek, and think they know a good deal better than the old cove that is giving them advice. But let me tell you, that you are come to a country where, if you drink, you're dead men. If you be sober and steady, you'll get on well. But if you drink, you're done for. You will be either invalided or die. I know two regiments in this country—one drank, the other didn't drink. The one that didn't drink is one of the finest regiments, and has got on as well as any regiment in existence. The one that did drink has been all but destroyed."

THE LATE JAMES KNOX POLK.—The eleventh President of the United States is no more. Mr. Polk died last Friday week near Nashville, of a chronic diarrhoea, after a very short illness. James Knox Polk was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795, and at the time of his decease was 53 years and seven months old. Mr. Polk's father is, we think, still alive—he was a farmer, and removed to Tennessee in 1800, when James Polk was in his eleventh year; it is also said that he acted as a surveyor, and with his family had to toil hard for a living in the valley of Duck river, then a wilderness. James Polk was the oldest of ten children, acquired the rudiments of an English and classical education near his home, and after years of suffering from a very serious complaint was relieved by a surgical operation. He gained high honours at the University of North Carolina, was assiduous, persevering, and regular in his attendance, a good mathematical and classical scholar. In 1819 he began to study law with the celebrated Felix Grundy, of Nashville; was admitted as a member of the bar of Tennessee in 1820; and was well employed in his line. He served as clerk to the Tennessee Legislature, was next a member for Maury, his place of residence, and in 1825, in his 30th year, elected to Congress. Mr. Polk had no children—was unostentatious, quiet, domestic, and religious—not fond of show, dancing, dissipation, and late hours. Mr. Polk was a member of the Presbyterian church. It is greatly to his credit that he had the reputation of being no duellist, no gambler, but a steady opponent to speculation. He was 14 years in Congress, and two or three of these years Speaker, having been chosen in December, 1835, and in September, 1837. No more thorough-going party man could be found than Polk; he was very industrious, and, while on the floor of Congress, was reported never to have missed a vote. He was a ready debater, delivered long and animated speeches, and was one of the few hardworking legislators in his day. To those who saw him when on a visit to this city, during his Presidential term, his countenance and manner bore the impress of anxiety and care. In his intercourse with the public, he was affable and courteous; his voice was strong, but unmusical; he was clear-headed, and capable of grasping, comprehending, and explaining complicated matters of public interest; a polite and attentive listener; and so regular and devout in early life, that during the four years that he was at college, he (Mr. Polk) never once missed prayers. His personal character was irreproachable.—*New York Tribune*.

KNOX'S HOUSE IN EDINBURGH.—At the Dean of Guild Court at Edinburgh, on Thursday, Mr. A. S. Sogan, advocate, appeared on behalf of the proprietors and the committee appointed at a meeting on Tuesday week in reference to this subject. He submitted a proposition to the effect that steps should be taken to have the house put into a state of temporary safety, and that proceedings in the matter should be abandoned for a fortnight, to admit of the funds necessary for permanently repairing the house being raised, and stated that the fiscal would be kept clear of all expense. Professional gentlemen were employed preparing a plan for the permanent repair of the house, which, they trusted, would be ready in a short time for the approval of his lordship and council. The Dean of Guild agreed to postpone proceedings if such a minute as that proposed by Mr. Logan were lodged for consideration, and stated that several members of court were of opinion that the tenants should in the meantime be removed. Mr. Logan suggested that the court, before separating, should issue an order for interim repair, and stated that the object of his proposition was to prevent danger to any party. An order was then issued for the temporary removal of the tenants. The court, it was understood, will decide on Mr. Logan's proposition to-morrow.

IRELAND.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE was expected in Dublin on the 3rd, and is about to make a tour of some weeks in the South and West. Messrs. Douglas Jerrold and Charles Knight are also making a tour through the South.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT is looked forward to with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction in Ireland. From all parts of the country the accounts are unanimous in expressing the pleasure felt at the intelligence of the monarch being about to visit her Irish dominions. As a proof of the universality of the feeling, we may refer to the leading article of the *Cork Reporter*, a zealous organ of the Repeal party, which says,—"Looking on her Majesty's visit as the forerunner of others, and believing good must result from any partiality evinced by her for Ireland, we are gratified at her coming, even though on this occasion she may barely touch our shores." The public authorities in Belfast are already making preparations for her reception. At a meeting of the Dublin town council, on Friday, the Lord Mayor stated that it was the intention of her Majesty to hold a levee and drawing-room in Dublin Castle at her approaching visit. The Lord Mayor said that he had the information from authority. A committee was appointed for the purpose of drawing up an address to her Majesty, expressive of the gratification felt at her visit to this country. The Cork corporation intends to make every requisite preparation for receiving her Majesty with all due honour.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. As the approaching visit of her Majesty is not one of state, it is supposed that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin will not be made a baronet, but that knighthood will be tendered to him.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—A Cork weekly journal, the *Province of Munster*, has the following singular paragraph:—"Sir Richard Moore, the eldest son of the late Sir Emanuel Moore, has, we are informed, just been appointed one of our city Bridewell guard by the High Sheriff. This is, indeed, a strange position for the representative of one of our oldest baronetcies to occupy. What makes it the more distressing is, that his poverty has not come of his own folly, but has been entailed on him by the indiscretion of others."

The New York correspondent of the *Province of Munster* says that Mr. Patrick O'Donnell, engineer, who is a brother of John O'Donnell, of Limerick, who accompanied Richard O'Gorman to the county of Limerick last summer, and escaped with him to France, has been appointed to a clerkship under the Government, with about £200 per annum.

Many of the Irish journalists regard the working of the Encumbered Estates Bill very hopefully:—"It will be the means," says the *Waterford News*, "of shaking off guzzling, perishing landlords, and putting in their places men of industry and property, who will employ the people."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—DUBLIN, Saturday evening.—Last night, and up to this forenoon, the rain fell in torrents, after which it cleared up, and the heat for the rest of the day was perfectly intolerable. All the agricultural reports continue favourable, and with the exception of two rumours of the appearance of blight—one in the neighbourhood of Dublin, the other at Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary—the accounts of the potato crop are most satisfactory. Should these promising appearances be not marred—and there is yet a critical period to be got over—there is a prospect of abundance in store, such as this country has not been blessed with for many years past.

"The Nation, new series, No. 7," edited by Mr. Gavan Duffy, is advertised to appear on Saturday, the 26th of August.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARY.—As a precaution against disturbance on the approaching Orange anniversary, a large police and military force will be concentrated in the North. On their route thither some parties of police and soldiery passed through Dundalk during the present week.

IMPROVING PROSPECTS.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"I noticed last week the check given to emigration by the prospects of the harvest, and the hopes entertained of the 'recovery' of the potato. I have since learned that some demand for farms is springing up; and that landlords who consent to grant leases at reduced rents have no difficulty in finding tenants, even in districts where tracts of land had been neglected or abandoned last spring."

A NOVEL INNOVATION.—On Sunday morning, July 1st, a large party assembled at the Town-hall, Burslem, and, in compliance with an invitation to that effect, accompanied Mr. Kennedy, the newly-elected chief constable of the town, to Queen-street Chapel, where he is in the habit of attending. A correspondent informs us that there was "a famous muster." The object of this novel proceeding is thus described in the circular of invitation:—"In departing from the ordinary practice of attending the parish church on this day, the chief constable desires me, very respectfully, to express his sincere hope that this annual custom may be occasionally employed as a favourable opportunity for exchanging acts of Christian courtesy between the members of different religious communities; and that the result may be a better understanding and a more kindly feeling among those who conscientiously differ from each other."

JAMAICA.

WORKING OF EMANCIPATION.—DISAFFECTION OF THE PLANTERS.—CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY.—ENCROACHMENTS OF THE STATE-CHURCH.—THE SLAVE-TRADE AND COOLIE AND AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jamaica, June 4th, 1849.

I write to announce the fact that emancipation in Jamaica is a failure. If Spain, and Brazil, and America, are wise, they will at once forge an increased number of fetters, and prosecute more vigorously than ever their bloody traffic. Even in Jamaica, where the experiment has been tried so long, and where, it is well known, that the planter has united with the missionary and philanthropist to secure the well working of liberty; even here emancipation is a failure, and freedom has brought with it evil, and only evil, and that continually. Only one thing saves us from despair, and affords hope that days of prosperity may again dawn upon us. That one thing is the belief that the time is not far distant when this lovely isle shall be firmly annexed to the "Great Republic," and enjoy the protection and "domestic institutions" of that liberty-loving country. Emancipation, I repeat, is a failure; declared to be so by every planter in Jamaica who deserves the name. True, it has brought happiness where there was misery; comparative comfort and wealth where formerly there were only poverty and wretchedness. True, the effect has been to raise from ignorance and heathenism, to intelligence and Christianity, many thousands of our fellow-creatures, who, like ourselves, possess immortal souls. But what are all these things worth if, in connexion with them, the profits of a sugar plantation have decreased, and if the gentlemen in charge of such properties cannot have the liberty of flogging their "niggers," without, as in the case of Mr. Lowndes, being subjected to a criminal prosecution? I know it must be admitted that the distress of the planter does not arise really from emancipation, but from the way in which he has sought to work out the experiment. But why mention this? Emancipation is a failure, is the cry that must be raised until the land be deluged with African emigrants, or becomes an additional star in that banner that, but for one thing, would float over the greatest nation upon the face of the "airth."

Yes, Sir, you may believe it or not; emancipation is a failure, and those who brought it about are a "nation of hypocrites." This is what we are now compelled to hear; and so incessantly is the cry raised, that a sort of infection has spread over the land, and almost all but the many thousands who have been emancipated have really begun to look upon emancipation as an evil, and are longing for, and planning to bring about, an union with the United States. That the desires of their hearts will ever be given them, no sensible man believes; but it is just as well to keep a watchful eye upon them, if it only be to prevent them from injuring themselves. Poverty is amongst us. Owing to causes I need not mention to you, the inhabitants of this lovely land have become involved in distress; and this distress is especially felt by a large class of individuals who, either as the mistresses of the planters, or supernumeraries upon the estates, enjoyed, in the good old days of slavery, a large portion of this world's comforts. But if there is poverty, there is liberty; and while many, for want of energy, are sinking beneath the waves of adversity, more are manfully struggling against them; and even now, in the midst of our distress, we tell the honoured men through whose instrumentality West India liberty was obtained, that if their object was to secure "the greatest happiness of the greatest number," that object is permanently secured. Let not the noble men who laboured so long and so well to secure for the poor slave in Jamaica, the rights that belong to him as a man, suppose that they have laboured for nought. The masses are contented and happy, though poor, and are rapidly rising in the scale of civilization. If their growth in what is good has not been so rapid as we could have desired, it may be attributed to the immorality of the higher classes, and to the debasing vices and superstitions introduced by the immigrants who have been brought amongst us. I unhesitatingly declare that the present condition of the people in Jamaica is such as should encourage the friend of the slave to persevere in his efforts to destroy the accursed thing throughout the world.

The letters that have appeared in the *Morning Herald* and elsewhere, signed "Uncle Diamond," are filled with exaggerated statements. That some estates have been abandoned, must be admitted; that labourers' wages are greatly reduced, is also true; but I look in vain for the wretchedness pictured by the pen of "Uncle Diamond." The fact is, all who will work may eat; and the time can scarcely ever come when the distress and sufferings of any class can be so great as that writer represents the sufferings of to be now. That money is fast leaving us is too true; but it by no means follows from this that the people must starve. If by any means the peasantry could either rent or purchase some of the large tracts of land that have never yet been under cultivation, their position would soon be one that a working man in England might envy. I never knew the

people more willing to labour than now, and that at a lower rate of wages than I ever supposed they would take. Hundreds in every district are without employment on the estates, and would greatly suffer but for their provision-grounds. Under these circumstances you will admit that it is something more than folly to continue bringing immigrants into the island; and yet this is being done, and the cry still is for more. I wish it could be ascertained what has become of the poor coolies. I do not believe a third of those brought here are now in existence. No record of their deaths is kept. Verily our planters will have much to answer for in connexion with these murdered strangers, on whom they never bestowed a thought when they found them unfit to labour upon a sugar plantation.

I see no prospect of a settlement between the House of Assembly and Council. Doubtless there must be an immediate reduction in our expenditure. It is absurd to talk, as the Council does, of "vested rights," in the present state of affairs. With our revenue decreasing every year, it would be highly improper to continue to pay our officials at the rate they have been paid at. The fact is, our expenditure ought never to have been what it has been. Enormous taxation more than anything else has placed us in our present humiliating condition. The determination of the members of the Council Board to have their pound of flesh, under any circumstances, has rendered that body highly unpopular. At the same time, the country has little, if any, sympathy with the Assembly. The indignation felt throughout the country at the imprisonment of the Editor of the *Dispatch*, who has always been a bitter foe to popular rights, is all "moonshine;" and the contributions gathered for his defence exist only in the brain of "Uncle Diamond." All reflecting men feel that the members of Assembly are not sincere; and that what they are doing arises from no real sympathy with the sufferings of the people, or from any feeling of patriotism; but from a desire to be revenged upon the British Government for not continuing to them the monopoly of the sugar-market. Let but protection be granted, and votes of money for immigration and Church purposes will become as plentiful as blackberries in September. I believe the better part of the community would like to get rid of the Assembly altogether, composed as it is of men destitute of every thing that makes the statesman. The language in which its members constantly indulge would disgrace even the fishermen of Billingsgate. It is stated in the English papers, that meetings in support of the Assembly have been held throughout the island. This is not true. Only three meetings have been held, and at them the attendance was most miserable. A large meeting in Jamaica means, in most cases, about thirty persons. As it is possible that the House of Commons will have to talk over our affairs, it may be as well to place before your readers the fact, that during the last four years the grants of public money voted for Church purposes have not been less than £120,000. This I think will be considered pretty well for a colony the size of Jamaica, whose population is decidedly opposed to a State Church. Let our Dissenting friends look to this matter when the affairs of Jamaica are before the House of Commons.

Some of your readers may be opposed to the Anti-state-church Association. I would inform such persons that unless some means are used to put a stop to the encroachments of a State Church in Jamaica, it is useless to talk of self-sustaining mission churches. To say nothing of the immense sums of money taken from those who belong to us, there is also the fact that numbers of poor and ignorant people select those churches and schools where there is nothing to pay. A few miles from where I write large placards are posted about, on which are printed, "Send your children to — school, where they will be instructed for nothing." Of course the other schools in the neighbourhood will suffer, and the character and self-respect of the people will be injured. The Church party are making the most desperate efforts to get hold of the rising population; and Dissenters are powerless for the want of funds. For the want of a few pounds per annum several schools have been lately closed. We are waging an unequal war—our opponents can always get money somewhere; and unless the friends of education in England aid us we shall not long be able to maintain our ground. Those who contribute for educational purposes in this island, should see that their money does not go to support denominational schools. I could mention more places than one, where a few pounds per annum from home only has the effect of keeping open some inefficient denominational school, to the injury, perhaps, of another established on the British system. These are not the days in which money granted for educational purposes should be wasted. The late rise in the sugar-market has not had much effect upon our planters. They have evidently resolved that they cannot compete with the planters of Cuba and Brazil, unless the British Government will yearly pour into the colony tens of thousands of Africans, and allow them to treat them as slaves. Report says, that 10,000 are daily anticipated,

at the expense of the Home Government. Surely this cannot be true.

On the 25th ult., a really large and influential meeting was held, at Spanish Town, to petition Parliament to enforce the treaties entered into with Spain and Brazil, for the suppression of the slave-trade. The chair was occupied by the Bishop of Jamaica, and ministers of all denominations, and representatives of all parties, took part in the proceedings. I will forward to you the paper that contains the fullest report of the speeches delivered. There is one thing in connexion with that meeting that should not be overlooked. Every evil that now afflicts us was traced to the Sugar Act of 1846. Although Baptist and other missionaries were present, not a word was uttered respecting our heavy taxation, the tyranny of the planter, or the injustice and wickedness of the different immigration schemes. For the sake of union truth was suppressed, and a Baptist missionary, in seconding a vote of thanks to the Bishop, is reported to have said that he only differed from his lordship "on some slight points." I sincerely hope the speeches delivered at that meeting, as well as the memorial on the same subject, and signed by thirty missionaries, will not be looked upon as conveying the sentiments of the inhabitants "of all parts of the island." That Government should see that their treaties are observed all must admit; but I defy any one to prove that the act of 1846, apart from other things, has brought upon us our present distress. I am sorry that the Dissenting ministers have allowed themselves to be gagged on matters on which it was their duty to have spoken when they agreed to take part in the meeting. How men who had been the means of introducing the coolies amongst us could denounce the slave-dealers of Cuba, as they did, I cannot tell. Yet the Attorney-General, Mr. March, and Mr. Barclay—all supporters of Hill Coolie and African immigration, appeared to be as earnest in their desires for the abolition of slavery throughout the world, as were the Rev. Messrs. King and Oughton. Let it not be forgotten, however, that those who now cry loudest, "Down with slavery in Brazil," are the men who want "unlimited access to the coast of Africa." W.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.—As yet (says the *Mark-lane Express*) we hear of but comparatively few complaints respecting the effect of the long-continued drought. There can, however, be little doubt that the crops of spring-sown corn and pulse would be greatly benefited by a copious supply of moisture; and if the rain should hold off much longer, the second crop of grass is likely to be very short. Wheat is still well spoken of; indeed that plant generally thrives with such weather as we have experienced since the end of May; a moderate fall of rain would, however, now prove of service, by causing the ears to fill. The potato disease does not appear to be extending; and we are induced to hope that the produce of this useful root will be much larger in quantity and of better quality than has been the case in any year since 1846. In every previous season since the first appearance of the disorder in this country the symptoms of the blight exhibited themselves palpably in the early part of July; and the comparatively healthy aspect of the crop up to the present time affords ground for believing that the evil is on the decrease. From Ireland the reports are decidedly favourable in reference to the prospect for the next harvest, and the potato blight is much less talked of than was the case a fortnight ago; owing, however, to the recent rise in prices on this side the Channel, full terms had been demanded for every article except Indian corn, which had rather receded in value.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.—PROBABLE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION.—Mr. J. A. Horrigan, commander of the ship "Brazilian," makes the following statement:—He left the Cape on the 19th of February, and in the morning of the 24th the ship was becalmed in lat. 26, south long. 8.12 east, being about 40 miles from the place where Capt. M'Quaigh, R.N., is said to have seen the great sea serpent. About 8 o'clock on that morning he perceived something right a-beam, about half a mile to the westward, stretched along the waters to the extent of from 25 to 30 feet, and moving with a sinuous motion. The head, which seemed to be several feet above the water, had something like a mane running down to the floating portion, and within about six feet of the tail the supposed animal forked out into a double fin. As the "Brazilian" was making no headway, Capt. Horrigan had a boat lowered, and took with him Mr. Boyd; and on nearing the object, it was found to be nothing more than an immense piece of sea-weed, evidently detached from a coral reef, drifting with the current which sets constantly to the westward in this latitude, and which, together with the swell left by the gale, gave it a sinuous, snakelike motion. The captain had it hauled on board, but, as it soon began to decay, was compelled to throw it over. He now regrets that he did not preserve it in a water-butt for exhibition in the Thames, where the conflicting motion produced by the tide and steamers would, in all probability, give a like appearance.

A WHIRLWIND AT GLASGOW, last week, played havoc with an old clothes market. "Paddy's market" is held in Jail-square, and here all kinds of ancient clothing are displayed; in a moment the air was darkened by a cloud of garments, which were carried in every direction, and over the roofs of houses. The loss to the dealers was considerable.

LATEST FROM THE DIGGINGS.

(From the Economist.)

The late arrivals from the United States have brought much intelligence from California, but it is of a contradictory character. One fact, indeed, is certain. At length some of the gold from that auriferous region has been seen, handled, and assayed in Europe. The quality is as good as was reported; its quantity is still a subject of grave doubts. The *New York Herald* boldly puts down the amount of certain and well-known shipments from California at 4,269,788 dollars, which it swells up to 5,000,000 dollars by the sums carried away in the trunks of individuals. All that is the produce of the imperfect diggings by the comparatively few hands that took to the work before the setting in of last winter rendered their labour impossible. Not a grain of the diggings of the present year can be included in the amount.

If this were a reliable account, it would excite some astonishment, and perhaps a little alarm; but our suspicions are awakened both as to the motives and accuracy of the compiler when we see great exertions continually made to write up California, and find that the produce of the mines for the present year is estimated at 96,000,000 dollars, or about £19,000,000. We observe, also, that the account—which, by the bye, has been adopted and circulated by our most influential contemporary—of the amount of shipments of gold from California is actually made up from the amount of arrivals of gold in the United States, and the presumed probable arrivals of gold in other places. It rests on no other data. For the amount of gold arrived in other countries the writer seems to have very insufficient authority, putting down the quantity in the *Teipic*, for instance, at 70,000 dollars, which was only 60,000 dollars, and the amount arrived in London to April 14 at 300,000 dollars, which is probably a greater exaggeration. But there is a larger source of error than even these wild assumptions, thus adverted to by the *Manchester Guardian*:—"There is every reason for believing that amounts, said to be received at different places, are, in many cases, reckoned at least twice over. The amounts received in England, the United States, and Havana, have been generally landed, in the first instance, at some port on the Western coast; and the amount at the Sandwich Islands, in all probability, includes shipments to China and to England, which appear separately elsewhere." We do not pretend to state what amount of gold has been raised in California and shipped thence, but we are convinced, from these remarks, that the amount stated by the *New York Herald* is an exaggeration.

With reference to the future prospects of the new *El Dorado*, the same journal estimates "the number of persons who will be in the gold regions of California by the 1st of August at 80,000." We have heard from a well-informed quarter even a higher estimate, and the number put down at 100,000. But one estimate of the persons already at work at the mines proceeding from the spot, puts them down at not more than 1,500, and from their labour the whole 500,000 dollars, according to the *New York Herald*, must have proceeded. Another account in the *Alta California* of the end of April, and more likely to be correct, states the number engaged in the mines as about 8,000, one-half of whom are supposed to be Americans, one-eighth Californians, and the rest foreigners. Thus it is possible that there may be about 8,000 ready to begin the labour of this year, and it is further probable that before the season is over their numbers may be swelled to twice or thrice the amount; but it would be hazardous to assume a much greater number than 8,000 to be regularly and steadily employed through the season.

All the accounts agree in saying that the last winter was very severe, and that in consequence "of the vast quantity of water coming down from the mountains and overflowing the diggings, little or nothing can be done for the next two months." This is dated San Francisco, California, April 29, and we should, therefore, commit an error if we were to say that the miners can work at the diggings two-thirds of the year. Six months seems to us a more reasonable allowance. Abstracting nothing for Sundays and holidays, which the eager gold-hunters may be supposed to disregard, that gives us 182 working days, when the whole 8,000 may be supposed to be gathering gold. What each one may collect it is difficult to say. The *New York Herald* put it down at one ounce each man a-day, and that would give for the year 1,456,000 ounces, or, at £4 an ounce, £5,824,000. A gentleman of high authority estimates the produce of each labourer at only seven dollars per day, which would make the amount for 182 days, of 8,000 workers, 10,192,000 dollars, or £2,038,400. We cannot pretend to form an opinion as to which of these estimates is the more likely to be correct, but we have a strong conviction that the produce of the year will not reach £5,000,000 sterling.

The Americans will not find the Indians so great an obstacle as the Mexicans, but they are an obstacle, nevertheless.

"A few days ago advices," says a letter from the correspondent of an eminent firm in the city, dated April 29th, and published in the *Daily News*, "were received here from Sorters Fort, that difficulties of a serious nature had arisen between the diggers and the Indians, by which several lives were lost on both sides; and it is apprehended that, in many parts of the mines, operations will have to be abandoned on this account."

"There has been considerable difficulty in different portions of the mines between the whites and the Indians," says the *Alta California*—

It is impossible to say who were the aggressors in the first instance but it is no doubt true, that the whites

are becoming impressed with the belief, that it will be absolutely necessary to exterminate the savages before they can labour much longer in the mines with security. Two weeks since we published an account of the murder of five Oregonians by the Indians, on the Middle Fork, and gave the names of two of the men killed. We have since learned, that the names of the other three were Robinson, Thompson, and English. On the receipt of this intelligence at the Saw Mill, a party of twenty-five Oregonians went in pursuit of the Indians, and came upon a large *rancheria*, on Weber's Creek. A fight occurred, in which some fifteen or twenty Indians were killed, and fifty or sixty taken prisoners.

But, supposing the Indians exterminated, then come quarrels amongst the victors. The native Americans are already contending for a monopoly of the diggings, to the exclusion of foreigners. There is not gold enough for all who are already there; and the 5,000, or 60,000, or 100,000, or whatever the number, must be diminished by the many foreigners being excluded, whom the native Americans appear inclined not to tolerate. A part of the glowing picture of the *New York Herald* must be thrown into deep shade by the fierce passions of his own wild countrymen.

The market for manufactured goods is already said to be very flat, they are hardly saleable; ready-made clothing is in the same condition. Assuming the highest estimate of the probable population yet made, 100,000, it will be very easy to overdo such an uncertain market. The expectation of finding in the year, according to the *New York Herald*, £19,000,000 of gold to export, and of having the population to trade with that can produce such a quantity, is very likely, when men are eagerly seeking for business, and enterprises, however hazardous, are readily engaged in, to end in prodigious disappointment and ruin. Large sums may have been collected by one or two fortunate individuals, but no lottery ever caused so much mischief, no gambling so much ruin, as they will cause if their success leads merchants and emigrants to infer that something like £20,000,000 in gold in the year is to be got in California.

Gold, however, is not the only produce of California; quicksilver is said to have been discovered in sufficiently large quantities already to have affected the price, which has fallen considerably. That is a fact almost of as much importance as a discovery of gold. One great use of quicksilver is to separate silver in the ore from other metals and from the earths with which it is united; and so much quicksilver is employed for this purpose, that the possibility of working many silver mines with success depends on its price. It is probable, therefore, that as California is peopled and the quantity of gold extracted is large, that the quantity of quicksilver will also be large, and reducing its price facilitate throughout Mexico the production of silver. From such a circumstance it is possible, supposing California to be ever so productive of gold, that the relative value of the two metals will undergo little change, and that we shall have to use some other test than silver to ascertain the effect of the Californian gold on our standard of value.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—On Wednesday night, one of the engines belonging to the Aylesbury Railway took leave of its attendants, and started off on a trip for its own pleasure. The engine generally works the night luggage train, and was prepared for its usual journey, the fire being up and everything in good trim, the steam being shut off. From some unexplained cause, some few minutes before the usual time of starting, and before the engine was attached to the train, it bolted out of the engine-house, leaving those who had got the care of it in the greatest consternation. The gates at the Stock-lake crossing were shut, and the engine dashed through them, breaking them to pieces, and continued its journey, fearing no interruption. An immediate pursuit after the runaway was of course made, and after traversing along the Aylesbury branch, no trace of it was to be seen—the engine had gone ahead and made its way in the direction for the north. Near the Leighton station it was found motionless, the furnace, requiring supply, had exhausted itself, and the mighty machine was brought to a stand. It was taken on to Leighton by a down luggage train, which had been signalled to before approaching it. It is very fortunate that no accident took place through the occurrence. On the Aylesbury branch there was no fear of damage to much extent being done; but had the engine reached the main line at a little earlier or later period, the amount of mischief it might have occasioned can scarcely be contemplated.—*Aylesbury News*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.—Returns obtained by Mr. Alderman Sidney, M.P., show that the quantities or value of the articles retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom, in the year 1848, were as follow; viz.—£7,143 of agates and carnelians, £7,139 of beads, 102,491 pairs of boots and shoes, £4,404 of brass manufactures, £9,324 of cameos, £914 of canes and sticks, £2,372 of carriages, £27,894 of china ware, £61,966 of clocks, £188,346 of cotton manufactures, £10,223 of cotton goods (wholly or partly made up), £47,885 of artificial flowers, £20,079 of hair manufactures, £15,331 of wrought iron and steel, £22,372 of lace thread, £63,423 of pillow lace, £3,991 of leather cut into shapes, 36,640 pieces of linen and linen and cotton handkerchiefs, £35,707 of musical instruments, 140,391 lb. of chymical oils (essential and perfumed), £78,673 of silk manufactures from British possessions, and £148,167 of silk manufactures from foreign countries; £604,166 of woollen manufactures, and £297,948 of miscellaneous goods, wares, and merchandise.

MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.

On Thursday, the 24th of May, Mr. Frederick Douglass, in company with two English ladies, left Albany, by the steam-boat "Alida," en route to New York. Mr. Douglass and his friends had taken but a slight breakfast—little more than a cup of coffee—the anxiety and excitement of packing-up and starting on a long day's journey, not acting, perhaps, as the best incentive to appetite. The sun shone out brightly; the North river looked beautifully clear, and, by seven o'clock on the morning in question, the bell for the departure of the "Alida" sounded. There were many passengers on board, almost all of them Americans,—yes, "Americans," in looks, in manners, and in prejudice. Soon after Mr. Douglass and his friends were on board, they were joined by a Presbyterian minister from Cincinnati, who had met Mr. Douglass on the railway car, the day previous, for the first time. About eleven o'clock the ladies desired to have lunch, and asked Mr. Douglass if he would order some. He deferred to it, it may be for about an hour, and then went below, in company with his Cincinnati friend, to order dinner for the party of four, with coffee. The steward took the order, and, after waiting in patience about an hour, a bell was sounded from larboard to starboard, and all the passengers were seen with steps tending in the direction of the saloon.

In a few minutes Mr. Douglass and his three friends descended, and seated themselves at a table spread for dinner, but not then furnished with guests. A few of the well-behaved American gentlemen (but by courtesy), seated themselves at the opposite end of the table to the one occupied by Mr. Douglass but after a glance up the table, they hastily arose, and left that for another. Mr. Douglass had been seated but a few minutes, when a small man (one, who would no doubt have boasted of a white skin, had nature not obstinately insisted on a contradiction), came up to him, and with a tap on the shoulder said, "You mustn't be here." "What did you observe?" most good-naturedly replied Mr. Douglass. "I say, you mustn't be here, and you know you mustn't, it's against our rules." "Against what rules?" said Mr. Douglass. "I know of no such rules; pray who are you? for I don't know." "I'm the steward, and I say you mustn't be here." "Well," said Mr. Douglass, "show me your rules, I should like to see them. I see it written up on the captain's office, 'Passengers can be accommodated with meals at any hour in the day.' I am a passenger—I have paid my fare, and I wish for my dinner now and here." The small steward replied, "You know it is against our rules, and I command you to leave the table." On saying this, away he strutted to fetch the captain down. At two other long tables there sat some forty or fifty lean, hungry, lantern-jawed Americans eating in desperation, and with their eyes plainly evidencing that they were murderers in their hearts. Next, down came the captain, the first-mate, the clerk, the small steward, and others, forcibly to drag Mr. Douglass away from the table; but the latter had been persuaded by his friends not to submit to this extremity, and, having already borne a good testimony against this vile treatment, he arose, and with his three friends walked to the stairs to go on deck.

The Americans, not content with the inward feeling of delight at having deprived four individuals of their dinner, expressed aloud their emotion by giving three cheers, and three rounds of clapping hands, for the just decision of their kind-hearted, humane captain. One of the ladies on finding that Mr. Douglass was forbidden to utter a word in reply to the accumulated insults heaped on him, advanced fearlessly to the table (where sat verily the legion we read of of old), and said, "Will you permit a lady to speak? Gentlemen, we are English ladies." "More's the shame," uttered some. "We have heard much in England of the courtesy of the American gentlemen. We have now had an opportunity of witnessing it at your hands. As an English lady, I thank you for the demonstration you have given us, and we beg to inform you that the British press shall most assuredly hear of the fame of the 'Alida' boat, and of the behaviour of her passengers." Dinner was very quickly over, and up came the guests, one by one, with anxiety depicted in their faces, to see what had become of the noted and dinnerless four; but, instead of seeing the latter hanging down their heads, or shedding tears, there they were, sure enough, all alive and happy, smiling, and laughing, and talking, and walking, and enjoying the beautiful scenery, as much as if they had been fed with the other passengers. Possibly, they held their heads a little higher than common, and right proudly did they walk the deck arm-in-arm, looking down, now and then, on those who had evidently concluded dinner in too much haste to admit the completing of that elegant *finale*, tooth-picking. About four o'clock, the ladies began to feel faint for want of food, and Mr. Douglass went below and asked the same small steward "whether they could have a cup of coffee on deck?" "It's past our time," said the man. "Well, now, this is too bad; we came to you at dinner-time, and you would not let us have anything because it was dinner-time, and now you refuse us because it's too late: those ladies want some coffee." "Well, are you to have any?" said the steward. "Oh, yes!" said Mr. Douglass; "I should like some very much." "Well, you won't have it," said he. "Who are you? Are you the servant of those ladies? If you are, you shall take them coffee." "Yes, I am their servant," replied Mr. Douglass, with a provoking smile, bordering on the comic. This assertion, however, did not gain the faith of the small steward,

for he muttered imprecations on his head, and bade him depart. Possibly the steward thought he was a servant who had excited great interest in his employers, as they had been walking arm-in-arm with him on deck. In a little time, the white Cincinnati friend went to plead for refreshment, but none would be granted. As a last resource, Mr. Douglass applied for a biscuit at the bar, but even that could not be obtained for love nor money. No! fasting was the order of the day; nothing did Mr. Douglass obtain, for himself or friends (save a few lozenges), from six o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening. They landed, in due time, in the city of New York, with this resolution, never to go up or down the Hudson river by the "Alida," but to wait for the "Confidence."

AN ANCIENT GOOSE.—On Sunday last, Mr. W. Turnhill, of Braceborough, experienced a loss of a singular nature—no less than the death of a favourite goose, which had been on the premises at Braceborough for sixty years, and prior to that had been in the possession of Mr. John Smith, of Deeping, St. James, for forty years. The bird was consequently 100 years old at his demise. Mr. Turnhill intends having the skin stuffed, and preserved as a relic of antiquity.—*Stamford Mercury.*

THE WORKMEN OF HULL are in a very distressed condition; thousands are out of employment, or obtain it only for one or two days in the week. The conduct of the poor men is reported to be exemplary; they have shown great repugnance in applying for parochial relief.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, July 11, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIVER PLATE.—In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord COLCHESTER asked what had been the progress made relative to the negotiations between her Majesty's government and that of Buenos Ayres as to the pacification of the countries bordering on the River Plate. The Marquis of LANSDOWN replied that the governments of France and England had offered their mediation, and he believed the two countries would soon become joint parties to an arrangement which would tend greatly to the advantage of the commerce of England in that part of the world. He entertained a sanguine hope that by the joint action of both governments that object would be attained. After some further conversation, in which Lord HOWDEN, the Earl of HARROWBY, the Earl of ABERDEEN, and Lord BEAUMONT, took part, the subject was dropped.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday next; other bills on the table were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.—In the House of Commons, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of the Pavilion (Brighton) Bill, Captain PROCELL suggested the propriety of referring the bill to a select committee, before which the people of Brighton might state their objections to the measure. A portion of the ground annexed to the Pavilion had been purchased by contributions of the people of Brighton to the extent of £4,000, on the understanding that it would remain a royal palace; and now it was proposed that the whole of this ground, as well as that on which the palace stood, should be built on for the sole advantage of the Crown. Mr. HAYTER had no objection to accede to the proposition of the hon. and gallant member with the view stated; but, inasmuch as the site on which the pavilion was built had been purchased by the Crown, he could not see that the people of Brighton had any interest in the property whatever, the proceeds of the sale of which it was intended to apply towards the expenses of the additions now making to Buckingham Palace. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

THE CHOLERA.—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Alderman Humphrey, stated that he had not given any directions to the coroner for Surrey to hold inquests in all cases of deaths supposed to arise from cholera. He had received several applications from various districts in reference to the point in question, but the only answer he had given was that he had no power to control the discretion of coroners in the matter.

JUVENILE CRIMINALS.

Mr. M. MILNES, who had a notice upon the paper for calling the attention of the House to the treatment and condition of juvenile criminals, intimated that he was prevented from doing so in consequence of the non-production of various returns which were necessary for the illustration of so important a subject. After shortly detailing the changes he proposed to effect in the system, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to alter the treatment and condition of juvenile criminals in this country.

Sir G. GREY said, if the hon. member had been prepared at once to bring in a bill, framed with all the minute details of which such a measure must of necessity consist, he should have been disposed to allow it to be brought in, but he must protest against the assumption, that the subject was easy to be dealt with, it being, in point of fact, one of the most difficult and impracticable questions that ever came under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. BANKES, believing the suggested bill would produce the desired result, should give it his warm support.

Sir J. PAKINGTON was of opinion that an inquiry by a committee would have been a more desirable course to adopt, as he suspected the hon. member had not prepared the bill which he asked leave to introduce.

Mr. M. MILNES having stated that he should be prepared to introduce the bill before the session closed, leave was given accordingly.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Mr. OSBORNE then proceeded to submit his motion for a committee of the whole House to consider the present state of the temporalities of the Church of Ireland. The hon. gentleman stated that he had been appealed to in private for the purpose of inducing him to put off this motion, and he now gave his public answer to this appeal by stating that it was not in his power to comply with that request, as he knew his only chance of keeping a house, as far as the Whig Government was concerned, consisted in the circumstance that his motion was prior on the paper to a motion of the Attorney-General for leave to bring in a bill. He had hoped that when the Whig Government had floated into power on the shoulders of the people, they would have taken some steps towards reforming those flagrant abuses in the Irish Church which they had when seated on the opposition benches so incessantly and vehemently denounced. When the Whigs were in opposition, the abuses of the Irish Church formed their slogan. They were the gathering cry of the present men in office, but for the last few years that cry had died away, and the instrument which had been once so loudly and so frequently sounded was like the fabulous harp of Tara, hung up and unstrung. It should not be his fault, however, if the notes of that instrument did not again resound within the walls of that House. Acting up to this promise, the hon. gentleman proceeded to quote the publicly expressed opinions of the members of the Government while in opposition, as to the state of the Irish Church and the necessity which existed for its reform—to trace the history of Ireland in connexion with this subject more particularly for the last century; concluding a powerful and most effective speech, by warning the Government not to mistake the silence of famine and despair for the tranquillity of happiness and content. If he were of the Government, or had weight with them, he would not urge that this was the proper time, but would advise them to seize the opportunity that Providence presented, and boldly to put this question, which was at the root of all the heart-burning and discontent which had too long prevailed in Ireland, on the footing which their former professions and the history of their party justified the people in expecting from them. [The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheering.]

Sir G. GREY desired to make an announcement at the outset, which was, that he should not move the previous question, but as he was not prepared to go into committee of the whole House, should content himself with voting against the motion. After replying to the various arguments adduced in favour of the proposition before the House, the right hon. gentleman said that the social state of Ireland was such as to render it inadvisable to deal with the question now, and expressed his decided opinion to be, that the Government should have a reasonable hope of successfully proposing some measure to Parliament on the subject before they attempted it. He did not think it was their duty to bring forward such a measure for the mere purpose of stating abstract opinions, and which would only have the effect of leading the House into discussions of an interminable and acrimonious nature. As the absence of the noble lord at the head of the Government had been commented on, he begged to say that it arose from domestic causes, but for the existence of which it had been the noble lord's full intention to have been present.

The speakers in favour of the motion were Mr. MOORE, Mr. E. B. ROCHE, Mr. HUME, Mr. W. P. WOOD, Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Mr. J. O'CONNELL; those in opposition, in addition to Sir G. GREY, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. NAPIER, and Major BRIDGES.

After a short but most telling reply from Mr. OSBORNE, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 67, the numbers 103 to 170.

Some matter of course business was then proceeded with, some new bills brought in, and others passed a stage, the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill being negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OCCUPATION OF ROME BY THE FRENCH.—In a despatch dated the 5th inst. General Oudinot informs the French Government:—"Immediately after the entrance of our troops into Rome, I took the necessary measures to ensure order and tranquillity. I have appointed General Rostolan Governor, and General Sauvan Commandant of the city. The Castle of St. Angelo was delivered into our hands this morning at seven o'clock." General Oudinot's Aide-de-Camp arrived in Paris from Rome in the forenoon of Tuesday. He brought despatches from the General containing detailed accounts of the entrance into Rome. The troops were, according to these despatches, received by the majority of the populace with acclamations, and, what is still more remarkable, the population of the famous Transteverin were amongst the foremost to welcome them. The only disagreeable occurrence that took place was, that the soldiers were hooted in

the Corso, near the popular club; missiles were flying, shots fired, and some isolated fights took place, otherwise they were well received. It is now known officially that the surrender of Rome was unconditional, and consequently without capitulation, as has been previously stated.

ESCAPE OF LEDRU ROLLIN.—Letters from Brussels announce the arrival of M. Ledru Rollin in that city on Saturday last, the 7th inst. He arrived at the frontier in disguise and under a fictitious name.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—It is not yet known how the elections have been decided. The Paris elections closed on Monday, at four o'clock; but it was observed that not more than half of the electors of the capital have availed themselves of the elective franchise.

AMERICA.—The "Cambria" mail-steamer, brings advices from New York to the 27th ult. The deaths in New York and other parts of the American continent from Cholera were rapidly increasing in number. In New York, from the 19th to the 26th of June, there had been 169 deaths out of 333 cases. The Canadian intelligence is very uninteresting. From St. John's (N.B.), we learn, that the fires in the woods still prevailed to an alarming extent in different parts of the province, and many farm-houses, barns, fields of grain, and much other valuable property have been completely destroyed. The latest telegraphic account from New Orleans is to the 26th of June, at which date the great crevasse at Sauve's plantation had been closed, and the water in the inundated district was rapidly receding. The health of the city was reported to be good.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the newly accredited ambassador, from France, arrived at Hertford House yesterday forenoon, from Paris.

GERMANY.—The second chamber of the Prussian Parliament is to be elected on the 27th inst., and to meet at Berlin on the 7th of next month. We learn from Frankfurt that the fortress of Rastadt has not yet surrendered, and that the Prussians which surround it have not yet commenced their attack. The garrison amounts to about 4,000 men.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—The onward march of the main body of the Imperial army was interrupted at Acs, on the 2nd. The bridge and the *tête-de-pont* at Acs, over the Danube, were very strongly entrenched by the Hungarians; and Görgey was there with 20 battalions of infantry, 20 squadrons of cavalry, and 50 pieces of cannon. The Imperialists, emboldened by their easy conquest of Raab, were for taking these entrenchments by storm. The battle was obstinate, and lasted eight hours. The Austro-Russian army was compelled to fall back, after having suffered great loss. They took, however, from the Hungarians a whole battery, consisting of six 6-pounders and two 12-pounders, which ventured too far from the trenches in pursuit, and fell into the hands of a regiment of light horse. Görgey commanded the Magyars. A still more sanguinary engagement took place near Soone, close under the fortress of Comorn. The Magyars numbered about 40,000 men; the combined Imperial army from 60,000 to 70,000. The aim of the Austrians was to bring the Magyars to a decisive battle, and then drive them back to Comorn. Another object was to gain possession of the *tête-de-pont* which stands upon a sand-hill at O'Szolly, and commands the passage. But both designs failed. The Imperialists were completely out-generalled by Görgey. They did not gain a single inch of ground, and when night fell both armies remained in their former position. In the Austrian bulletins the loss of the Hungarians is stated at 8 cannon and 250 prisoners. The Austrian loss must have been very severe. The officers who came wounded to Vienna stated that half a battalion of Parma infantry had been either killed or wounded. The Emperor had returned to Vienna, and General Haynau is waiting for fresh Russian reinforcements before advancing against Comorn. The head-quarters of Prince Paskiewitch were, on the 30th ult., at Torro, near Tokay. One of his generals, Ceodajeff, at the head of 20,000 foot and 30 squadrons of horse was to cross the Theiss at Tokay, and march upon Debreczin.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS.—The State prisoners were removed from Dublin on Monday. Some of their personal friends were present, and they all appeared in good health. As it is supposed by many that there will be an amnesty to political offenders whenever the Queen visits Ireland in state, there is no great interest felt about their leaving the country. The prisoners were removed from Richmond Bridewell in the prison van, and carried, not to Kingstown, as had been expected, but to Ringsend, and thence to the Pigeon-house, where the "Trident" was waiting with her steam up to convey them on board the "Swift." A large number of persons had assembled on the Kingstown pier to witness their departure, but neither Mr. O'Brien nor Mr. Meagher appeared on deck, but went at once to the cabin. At a few minutes before three o'clock the "Swift" proceeded on her voyage.

Mr. S. M. Peto, M.P., has refused to serve as one of the sheriffs of London, and the Court of Aldermen have decided that a new election shall take place.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, July 11. We have to report a fair quantity of Foreign Wheat fresh in this week, but not much of other grain. The weather continuing fine for the growing crop of wheat, the demand for the article is confined to immediate consumption. Prices as on Monday, in other articles no variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 890 qrs.; Foreign 9,040 qrs. Barley—English, 80 qrs.; Foreign, 2,790 qrs. Oats—English, 590 qrs.; Foreign, 770 qrs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "Frederick Hine." The Widows' Friend Society, H. Mathews, secretary, 2, Old Fish-street.
- "L. N. P." Welford. We cannot undertake to insert intelligence of a date so far back, or we should lose the character of a newspaper.
- "B. T." Fairford, will find his communication inserted this week.
- "Justitia." We must decline meddling, unless he is prepared to take upon him the risk.
- "John Steadfast" puts his strictures—in which we agree for the most part—into a shape which renders it difficult for us to insert them without trespass upon our own modesty.
- "A Lay Christian." He drives to the right in what appears to us to be the chariot of an unsound argument.
- "A True Reformer of Chelsea." We fear Chelsea is no exception to the very general practice elsewhere, and we much doubt the propriety of the remedy suggested. Exclusive dealing is a bad weapon in any hands.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1849.

SUMMARY.

HURRAH, for Lord John Russell! Off with your hats, and whirl them, fearless of what may happen to the brim, in enthusiasm over your heads! Fetch your deepest breath, and then let it forth in one joyous, triumphant hurrah! Spare not beaver or lungs—but let gesture and voice proclaim an unmistakable assertion of confidence in the Premier! Again he has repudiated finality. Again he has hazarded the confession that the Reform Bill is susceptible of some improvements. Again he gives the public a sort of dim intimation that at some distant day, he, even he, may propose a small measure of electoral reform. Generous Lord John! Statesmanlike Lord John! But facts compel us to add, Dilatory Lord John! This twopenny-halfpenny enlargement of the basis of constitutional government, petty as his own language would lead us to expect it would turn up, has been in his mind several years without forming itself into an attempt at practical legislation. It has never got beyond a hazy notion. It comes to nothing. It is but a cover for the finality which he disowns. And it serves him, as it did on Tuesday se'nnight, when Mr. Feargus O'Connor mooted a resolution affirmatory of the principles of the Charter, which led, by the bye, to an interesting debate—it serves him as an excuse for voting against any and every proposition for reform, submitted to the House of Commons. Why, even the *Morning Chronicle*, Conservative as it has become, cries out against the foolish and suicidal excess of the Premier's Conservatism, and rebukes him for neglecting the opportunity, which a sagacious statesman would seize, of conciliating public esteem towards the institutions of the country, by proposing the gradual removal of existing anomalies, and investing with political rights deserving classes of the community, now denied them without the shadow of a reason.

Marriage—generally considered by the elderly a grave subject—ought to be so, for it occupies just now a considerable share of the time and attention of the British Parliament. The question has come before the House of Commons, during the past week, in three different shapes. Mr. Ewart claims on behalf of Dissenters an equal right with the members of the Establishment to be married, if they prefer it, by license, and offers a bill to confer that right upon them—Sir G. Grey admits the reasonableness of the demand, but says, there are many amendments wanted in the Marriage Act, and they had better be dealt with all together—whereupon Mr. Ewart withdraws his bill, which he could not have carried against the influence of the Home Secretary, and the whole matter is consigned to—oblivion. Mr. Stuart Wortley, after a protracted and severe fight, carries his bill for permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister, through the ordeal of a Committee, and will most likely succeed in sending it up to the House of Lords, endorsed by a considerable majority on the third reading—there to be at once, and after a brief debate, rejected. The Lord Advocate can hardly entertain livelier hopes of his Scotch Marriages Bill, which seems to excite the most determined opposition on the part of the Scotch representatives,—although we can hardly see why it should—for on a motion for a third reading of the bill, he was met by an amendment for postponing it till Monday, which was lost only by five votes. Lord John Russell, after this division, says he will take time to consider what course he will pursue.

Ireland has, of course, come in for a share of legislative attention. First, the credit of the Imperial Exchequer is to be pledged for £500,000, wanted to complete the line of railway between Athlone and Galway. The return of the loan seems to be so likely, and the undertaking is one

of so useful and remunerative a character, that even Mr. Hume assents. The principle on which the proposal rests is one which we regard with unmixed disfavour—but Ireland is confessedly in an exceptional state, and, perhaps, some trespass upon economical axioms must be assented to on her behalf—just as you would allow a man to break through your hedge, when his object is to assist in extinguishing the flames which threaten to consume your dwelling. Then, the Poor Relief Bill has been struggling through committee, not without many attempts at amendment, and more divisions than have preceded the enactment of almost any other measure. We have no doubt that Mr. Bright correctly described it as a bill whose operation in mitigating the pressure of Irish destitution upon Irish resources may be estimated at nil. We do not believe that the seeds of Ireland's social regeneration will be discovered in any poor-law that can be devised—as, with Archbishop Whately, we do not believe that a hungry dog can be satisfied by being compelled to eat off his own tail.

Have we forgotten Mr. Disraeli, and his adjourned motion for a committee of the whole House on the "state of the nation?" We fancy he would be glad enough if the public could forget that most unfortunate, and deservedly unsuccessful move. He has often roasted Sir Robert Peel—Sir Robert, on Friday night, grilled him in return. The hon. baronet, however, took care to maintain a dispassionate tone, and to treat his adversary with a show of courteous consideration. His manner was that of a man elevated above the region of sarcasm and retort, and his reply was the reply of a statesman to a clever rhetorician. Nothing that Peel ever did was more complete. He had a good cause, and he knew how to make the best of it. Coolly, and deliberately, but without a particle of remorse, he advanced upon the positions of the member for Buckinghamshire—one by one reconnoitred them—attacked them—carried them—utterly demolished them—so that no reasonable man, unconnected with party, can ever again think of standing out for protection on that line of defence. The victory was so complete—the arguments advanced by Sir Robert, so decisive—the reply to Disraeli, considered as such, was so crushing, and the vindication of free-trade principles, and, so far as they have had time to develop themselves, of free-trade results, was so masterly, that we only wonder Lord John Russell thought it necessary to step forward, and "thrice to slay the slain." The interest of the debate was exhausted when Peel closed his speech—and a division which left the Protectionists in a minority of 140 votes, will probably convince them that the game of food monopoly is up for ever.

We are glad to congratulate Thomas Duncombe on his resumption of his Parliamentary post. The Collieries Bill, which he introduced and subsequently withdrew, on Thursday night, if unsound in principle, as we believe it to be, showed his sympathies to continue still in the right direction. Mr. Gladstone has succeeded in forcing an inquiry into the validity of the Hudson Bay Company's charter, and Mr. John O'Connell has been treated with a "count out." To the important report of a second Committee of the House of Commons on the means of extinguishing the slave-trade, and to Lord Brougham's speech and resolutions on Prison Discipline, we can only refer the notice of our readers. We have left ourselves no room for comment.

The usual quarterly statement of the revenue has been published. It shows a falling off in the figures—but is more unsatisfactory in appearance than in reality. On the Customs, the quarter's decrease amounts to £310,055, accounted for by the reduction of duties on sugar and corn. The Excise is deficient by £453,201—partly explained, at least to the extent of £180,000, by the postponement of the hop duty—and by the bad barley crop of last year, rendering much of it unfit for brewing purposes, to the extent of about £200,000. Stamps show an increase of £62,057, denoting a revival of mercantile life; taxes, £20,597; Property-tax, £44,839; Post-office, £60,000; Crown lands, £30,000; Miscellaneous, £60,913. The net decrease on the quarter is £493,850. The increase of ordinary revenue on the year is £668,554. All things considered, this is by no means a disheartening aspect of affairs.

Two gratifying facts, which the events of the past week have brought into relief, are deserving of passing notice, as favourable indications of future good. The first of these is the popularity of the scheme propounded by the Corporation of London for purchasing Irish property, coupled with a marked revival of industrial enterprise in that country. The second is the general disposition of the working classes, without abandoning their own political demands, to join their forces with their middle-class friends, in a united attack upon the present system of representation. Mr. Feargus O'Connor is not, it is true, generally courted as an ally by Parliamentary Reformers, but his presence at the meeting of the Metropolitan Association, at

the Princess's Theatre, on Wednesday night, is a sign that that obstructive policy with which his name has been for so many years past discredibly identified, will no longer avail. His former followers have found out their error, and their leader is perforce obliged to succumb.

Besides the capitulation of Rome, the only important topic of foreign intelligence is the progress of the Hungarian struggle. The merits of this, the greatest conflict in modern times, are now pretty accurately understood by the British people, and judging from the comments of the public journals, and the frequent meetings which are being held to express sympathy and something more with that gallant nation, the best wishes of the English nation, in spite of the calumnies of the *Times* and other absolutist papers, are heartily enlisted on their side. Hungary is waging a war of independence at fearful odds against the combined military resources of Austria and Russia. The intelligence which we give elsewhere is apparently unfavourable to her cause. The circle of invading armies is gradually being drawn closer and closer within her frontier, and it would appear at first sight, that the unequal contest could only terminate in one result, and that the brave defenders of their native soil must inevitably be overwhelmed by their invaders. Were Hungary like Poland in its geographical features, this would probably be the result. But at present the ultimate issue is by no means certain. We perceive the gradual development of the plans of the Austrian and Russian generals, but are, as yet, but imperfectly acquainted with the tactics of the Magyar leaders. Their retreat on all sides, disheartening as it may appear, doubtless forms part of a scheme of operations similar to that which was attended with such signal success at the beginning of the year, and which is as yet only partially developed. Austria and Russia can boast of an immeasurable superiority in point of numbers and military resources, but whether they alone are more than sufficient to subdue a warlike nation struggling for independence, headed by generals unsurpassed for military skill, in a country the most difficult and dangerous to an invading army of any in Europe, time will show. It is evident, however, from the fact that fresh armies are being despatched from Russia, that the great ally of Austria is putting forth all his strength to bring the conflict to a speedy close.

ROME IN THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH.

ROME has changed masters for the time being. The Constituent Assembly have at last succumbed to a force which it could never have successfully resisted. The so-called Eternal City is now occupied by the soldiers of the French Republic. One question has been set at rest by the termination of this unprovoked and infamous siege—and but one; namely, that France, numbering some thirty millions of people, and too familiar with the arts of war, has been able to avail herself of larger and more powerful material resources, and to employ them with greater skill in the science of destruction, than the former subjects of the Pope, wholly unused to military conflict, and counting scarcely an eighth in population, as compared with their self-appointed Protector. In valour Rome may vie with France—and in virtue, perhaps, without having reached a high place in the scale of individual, social, or political morality—in the justice of her cause she is superior to her triumphant foe—in brute force and in strategic experience she is outdone. The giant's limbs and nerves are stronger than those of the dwarf. This point, surely, might have been taken for granted, without sacrificing thousands of lives, and millions of money. It is not a whit clearer now than it was before—not even so indubitably clear—and yet this is all that the siege of Rome has established, in which the French people can be imagined to take the slightest interest.

Rome has fallen—no! not fallen—for we question whether Rome, since it came under pontifical sway, ever stood higher in its own eyes, or in the eyes of the world—but merely yielded to a temporary necessity. What will be the consequence of this fact? To herself, we apprehend, no permanent disadvantage. The Pope may come back—the Cardinals may again assemble in the Vatican—despotism may possibly, and for a short time, resume its vacant throne—but substantially and virtually Rome can be enslaved no more. Rebellion against a temporal prince may be coerced by military power into submission—but what can give back to the Papacy the blind confidence, the superstitious veneration, the spiritual homage, of a people whom tyranny has undeceived? Pius the Ninth may be king in Rome—but can he ever again be the paternal sovereign of the Romans? The sacred keys have been the secret of Papal dominion in the states of the Church—they have been thrown aside for the sword. Who now will tremble at the ecclesiastical thunders of the old man? Who now will witness, with prostrate soul, the pomp and pageantry which will again lift up their heads within the walls of St. Peter's? The

dominion of a Pontiff, propped up by foreign bayonets, is but a hollow show. It is a name rather than a reality. The prestige of the Papacy is gone. France has not more effectually battered the old walls of the Eternal city, than she has ruined Popedom, so far as the Roman states are concerned. The priestly sceptre is broken. The spell of centuries is dissolved. Rome has enfranchised herself from the most degrading bondage under which she once groaned—her children may be the Pope's subjects again, but never again the Pope's slaves.

The consequences to France may prove much more serious. She has gained her object, and with it her real difficulties and perplexities begin. Rumour says that all is right at Gaeta—that the Catholic powers have come to an understanding as to the future—that the French army, with the exception only of a small garrison, will retire from the city—the Austrian and the Spanish armies from the Legations. Well! we shall see. Diplomacy, and a natural dread, on all sides, of an European war, may perhaps strike out some *juste-milieu* line of policy, which will serve for the moment. But, whatever may be settled on paper, things incompatible with each other cannot hold together long. A priestly sovereignty cannot be constitutional in the mode and spirit of its government. It may promise to be so—its very nature forbids the fulfilment of that promise. The time will come round, almost before the most sagacious could anticipate, when sacerdotal dominion will rush to former excesses—generate new discontent—provoke another outbreak. What is France to do? Will she guarantee the Roman people against these certain evils of a military restoration? If so, how long can she ensure peace with Austria, and her ally, Russia? Or, will she wink at a speedy return in Rome to inveterate habits of oppressive and corrupt administration? If so, who will answer for her internal quiet? She will be compelled, spite of present compromises, to choose before long whether the Papal States shall be governed by French or by Austrian policy. If she decides for the first, she will probably provoke war—if for the last, she will hardly escape revolution. Meanwhile her bills for this insane expedition will come in for payment—and, already insolvent, or rapidly approaching insolvency, she will be obliged to increase the burden of taxation, and reap in the curses of her own people the fitting reward of her meddlesome conduct before the walls of Rome.

The views we have here expressed may be regarded rather as the hopes of Protestant feeling than as the conclusions of a dispassionate judgment. But the ruin of the Papacy by the siege and capture of Rome is foreseen by Catholics themselves. Padre Ventura, one of the best and most respected ecclesiastics of the Roman Church, expresses the same thought, but in far stronger terms, and, with the following extract from his letter, we close our remarks:—"It is possible that the Pope will return to Rome, carrying in his hand the sword instead of the cross, preceded by soldiers, followed by the executioner, as if Rome was Mecca, and the Gospel the Koran; but he will never reign over the hearts of the Romans. In this respect his kingdom is destroyed, finished for ever: he will never be Pope over more than a small number of the faithful. The immense majority will be Protestant in fact, for they will no longer practise religion, so great will be their hatred for the priest. Our preaching will be powerless. It will be impossible for us to make the Catholic Church loved, or even tolerated, by a people who will have learnt to hate it, to despise it in a Head imposed by force, and in a clergy dependent on that Head. It will be impossible for us to persuade men that the Catholic religion is the mother, the guardian of the liberties of the people, and the guarantee of their happiness. The grandest arguments—those most felt in these days, those only ones relished by the people, those which are the most efficacious—those arguments from facts, by the aid of which, two years ago, we made religion to triumph over the most rebellious spirits and the hardest hearts, those arguments will be for ever taken from us. Our ministry will become sterile, and we shall be hooted and despised even where we are not persecuted or massacred.

"Thanks, then, in the name of the Church of Rome, to your so-called Catholics, your pretended religious journals. O! they may applaud themselves for having encouraged and supported the present French Government in this fratricidal war, which will leave in history only one of those bloody pages which humanity and religion will have to expiate during long ages. They have succeeded in extinguishing the Catholic faith in its centre, in destroying the Pope while striving to restore the Sovereign. What enormous evil have they not done? They will understand it one day, but it will be too late."

PRIVATE PROFLIGACY PUNISHED—POLITICAL ROTTENNESS EXPOSED.

It will be readily recollected, that about this time last year, the pleasure-seekers and curiosity-

dealers of the metropolis were crowding every available conveyance to Stowe, the magnificent seat of the ancient house of Buckingham. Arrived there, a scene of splendid desolation presented itself to their view. The "furniture and decorations" were submitted to sale by auction; but beneath that sober phrase how much was included! There were exposed to the inspection and competition of the vulgar herd, the accumulated treasures of a family proud and luxurious beyond its peers, or even its prince. Tables and couches at which kings, queens, and nobles, had feasted, or on which they had reclined—gold, silver, and precious stones, in every variety of form, and of value almost incredible—paintings executed by master hands, the cherished heirlooms of many generations—rare manuscripts and multitudes of books—all, all were knocked down by the vendor's hammer, as worth "just what they sold for, and no more." Day after day the sale continued, and the press chronicled its progress—week after week our illustrated contemporaries multiplied representations of its prizes. At length, the sad scene closed—the crowds dispersed—the property was distributed—rumour grew tired of conjecturing the cause of the catastrophe—and the fall of Buckingham was forgotten.

There it might have rested, but for the shameless effrontery which last week led him to enter the witness-box at Westminster-hall, as evidence for the plaintiff in an action brought—*not* at his instigation, yet with his sanction—against his own son. It then came out, that the present duke came, in 1839, into the possession of property worth about £61,000 a-year—burdened, however, with the slight encumbrance of nearly a million of debt. In 1847, three years after the Marquis of Chandos had come of age, the million had grown to a million and a half; and with all that immense sum, the young man, with a filial piety amounting to self-sacrifice, consented to load the estates to which he was heir. The yearly interest of the debt consumed the yearly rental of the property, and demanded more. Under these circumstances, a crash was inevitable, and that of last summer took place. The duke and duchess retired into ignominious privacy; the marquis took the position of head steward to his father's creditors—himself not owing a shilling—receiving for them the rents which, in the course of time, would have been his own. For this office, an income of £1,500 per annum was assigned him; and even two-thirds of that, the young nobleman—say rather, the noble young man—allotted to the parents who had beggared themselves and him. The action of last week—we should add, for the gratification of our readers—issued in the discomfiture of the duke and his money-lender.

Our purpose in making this recital, is indicated by the lines which surmount it. We do not think it beyond the province of the public press to illustrate and enforce by reference to cases of flagrant vice, those great moral laws on the observance of which the stability alike of families, firms, and nations depends. If a Rothschild or a Baring dissipated, by reckless speculation or extravagant living, the colossal fortune which his father built up by enterprise and thrift, we should deem it no departure from the sphere of our vocation to show how the economics of the shop, the farm, and the factory, harmonize with the ethics of the Decalogue and the Gospel. Nor can we suffer one of the wealthiest of England's landlords to sink down into ruin, without making it serve as a "modern instance" of the "wise saws" contained in Solomon's Proverbs and Poor Richard's Almanack.

But it is not so much with an individual illustration of a general law, as with a specimen of the working of a certain institution, that we are now concerned. This man is an aristocrat, and one of the haughtiest of his order—an hereditary member of the House of Lords—the patron of many Church livings—very influential in the return of more than one member to the House of Commons. As the Marquis of Chandos, he contrived to force into the Reform Bill the well-known clause which neutralized whatever of good it before contained. As the Duke of Buckingham, his opposition to the repeal of the Corn-laws degenerated into obstinacy and transparent selfishness. As one of our ancient nobility, the law did its best to hedge him round from ruin, and to enable him to be extravagant with impunity. But the laws of Nature are stronger than the laws of England. Primogeniture and entail—the certainty that his estates were inalienable, his political status unchangeable—fostered in him habits of recklessness which must, in time, work out the destruction of their victim. The system, vaunted as the best conceivable security for the safety of property, for the reign of law and order, is condemned in the person of one of its most conspicuous members. What has happened to one, may happen to many more. It is the significant remark of the *Times*, that the actual condition of our landholders is known only to the lawyers. The ruin of many noble families may be at hand—delayed, not prevented. The exposure of the rottenness of a system, is the indication of its doom. We may have, sooner than we expect,

free-trade in land as well as free-trade in corn. The soil of our country may revert to its rightful possessors—the people—without an agrarian insurrection, or an act of confiscation. An Encumbered Estates Bill may be demanded by the creditors of English as well as of Irish landlords. The material of all wealth—the land—may, ere long, be the property of the producers of all wealth, the labourers. Every Freehold Land Society, on the one hand—every bankrupt landlord, on the other—hastens the downfall of class-legislation, and the union of land and labour; the issue whereof will be, political liberty and social prosperity.

LEGISLATION FOR AUSTRALIA.

WHILE noticing the leading topics of debate in Parliament during the week, we ought not to omit reporting progress respecting the Australian Constitution Bill—or rather, respecting a bill having reference to these dependencies; for it is impossible as yet to determine what the alterations in the original measure will be, Ministers having refused to allow them to be printed prior to its second reading. Whatever may be the nature of its provisions when re-introduced, it is manifest that it will shortly be included in one of the usual abortions which mark the close of the session. Nor will this fate be delayed by the attack which Lord Stanley, by anticipation, made upon the bill in the House of Peers, a few days since. The abandonment of the measure for the present session will not, in truth, be an irreparable loss to Australia. That great colony can afford to wait, provided a better constitution is at length given her. The vicious principle of the Whig bill is, that it has no principle. Government have produced a hybrid plan, assuming for the Imperial Government an unwarrantable control over purely local matters, and unwisely giving to the Colonial Legislature authority in questions which relate to Imperial interests. It is just one of those measures which, if carried into operation, would provoke those collisions between the Home Government and the colonies which have been so rife of late years. Because an old country like England is governed by patchwork institutions, the combined growth of wisdom and prejudice, there is no reason why all the faults and deficiencies which are necessarily bound up with them should be transported to her colonies, in the construction of their future constitutions. Happily, this conviction is making way in the House of Commons. "Colonial Reform," in the comprehensive sense of the word, and in a sense which, if applied at home, would make many of its advocates start back with fright, is popular not only amongst Radical, but even with Conservative, members. Amongst those who are usefully emulating Sir William Molesworth in this important department of statesmanship, is Mr. Adderley, the member for North Staffordshire. This gentleman has given notice for a series of resolutions which are to be moved as an amendment on the Australian Constitution Bill—the object of which is in the first place to define the nature and extent of the authority to be delegated by Parliament to colonial governments as the governments of dependencies; and, secondly, the form or character of such governments as respects the means of legislation and administration. He proposes a complete separation of the subjects of government into those which are exclusively local, and those which concern either the interests or the honour of the empire. With regard to merely local subjects of every kind, he would delegate to the colonies a perfect and unmixed authority. On the other hand, he proposes to reserve for exclusive imperial jurisdiction and management all subjects which are not exclusively local, but relate to imperial interests or honour.

The principle here indicated is intelligible and uniform; Lord Grey's bill has no uniform principle whatever. Mr. Adderley has, in fact, advanced a rival plan, which, whether right or wrong, is deserving of calm discussion by the Legislature, before the mode of governing the colonies for the future is settled. His project necessarily condemns that most obnoxious feature of the Government bill on which we have several times commented, and, indeed, expressly provides that, in matters of taxation for ecclesiastical purposes, the colonists shall be left entirely to their own decision. No doubt Ministers will endeavour to avoid, for the present session, any further discussions on questions of this nature, and we are not without hopes that the growing importance of colonial reform, the better understanding of those principles of action which are the wisest and the best adapted in the treatment of distant dependencies, and above all, the expression of public opinion in Australia itself, will compel the omission of those obnoxious provisions of an otherwise good bill—provisions which would prove the seeds of trouble and dissension, in all probability, for many years to come.

In the first five months of last year, the Irish Post-office yielded £29,000; this year, it has produced only £9,000.

ARBITRATION MOVEMENT—DIVISION ON MR. COBDEN'S MOTION.

THE analysis of the division on Mr. Cobden's motion for arbitration, presents a result more favourable to the question than the public would have expected; for while the division of 176 to 79 is in proportion of more than two to one against the motion; yet the population directly represented in the votes on that occasion is largely the other way. The population completely represented against the motion, is 2,931,540; but the population as completely represented in favour of the motion, is 4,356,786. But there is another circumstance affecting this proportion which the public are bound not to overlook, and that is, that in the above summary there are the votes of Placemen, Officers in the Army and Navy, and others who have a direct interest in maintaining war-establishments, who represent more than half-a-million of the population; and if these are deducted from the preceding number that stands against the motion, it gives a clear majority of the people in favour of arbitration, of nearly two millions.

It must be gratifying to the inhabitants of the following boroughs and counties to know that they were completely represented in favour of the motion:—Ashburton; Ashton-under-Lyne; Cardigan; Carmarthen; Cheltenham; Cockermouth; Dartmouth; Derby; Kendal; Lambeth; Lancashire, South; Leicester; Liskeard; Macclesfield; Manchester; Middlesex; Monmouth; Preston; Salford; South Shields; Surrey, East; Warrington; Westminster; Wolverhampton; Downpatrick; Dundalk; Limerick; Dumfries; Dundee; Kilmarnock; Montrose; Orkney and Shetland; and Stirling.

Of the members who voted (tellers included), the following are the proportions:—

	FOR THE MOTION.	AGAINST.
English Members.....	66	142
Irish Ditto	7	23
Scotch Ditto	8	13
	81	178

THE ROMANS AND HUNGARIANS.—On Friday evening, a meeting was held in the lecture-room, Nelson-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to express sympathy with the Romans and Hungarians, and to assist the Hungarians now in London to return to their own country to aid in defending it against the aggressions of Austria and Russia. The meeting was densely crowded, and was presided over by Sir John Fife, one of the borough magistrates. The principal speakers were Mr. Crawshaw, of the firm of Hawks, Crawshaw, and Company, and Signor Bompiani, an Italian lecturer and professor of languages. The resolutions adopted expressed strong indignation at the conduct of the Austrian and Russian Governments towards Hungary, and reprobated the Government of France, "which, with glaring inconsistency, and in direct adversity to all the principles of freedom and national right and independence, had interfered in the domestic affairs of the Roman people, and attempted by force to re-impose on the necks of an emancipated nation that hateful ecclesiastical dominion which it had with so much spirit and energy overthrown."

THE REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Liberals of the North of England will be glad to learn that efforts are now making to return, on the next vacancy, a thorough free-trader and reformer, in conjunction with Mr. Saville Ogle, for the southern division of Northumberland. Rumours have been current that it is the intention of Matthew Bell, Esq., to resign his seat; but whether this be so or not, we are certain that if proper steps be taken, two good and true men may be returned whenever an election shall occur. A resolution has been adopted to attend to the registration, and this will be efficiently carried out.—*Newcastle Guardian*.

"A SCRAP FOR NEWSPAPERS."—We copy the following printed handbill which we have received under this head:—"In the year 1847 the duty paid on spirits was £8,376,078; wine, £1,892,242; malt and hops, £5,370,916. Total amount of duty only, £15,639,235 in one year, on spirits, wine, malt, &c. The gross annual expenditure of this nation on intoxicating liquors, the great source of demoralization, pauperism, and crime, the very canker and blight of this country, may be fairly taken at £52,000,000. If only a portion of this vast sum were expended in the purchase of articles of manufacture, or of agricultural produce, it would cause such an increased consumption as to give a mighty and lasting stimulus to our home trade—labour would be in larger demand—the people would be better clothed and better fed—and, with the blessing of God, prosperity would shine on our land. The temperance reformation is the interest of all classes."

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Committee of the Bath General Hospital have come to a determination to discontinue the interments in the burial-ground belonging to the hospital, situated immediately opposite the Commercial Rooms on the north side of the old borough wall. The ground has been covered with a stratum of concrete five inches thick.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PREMIER AND PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The following is an extract from an article in the *Morning Chronicle*—the Peel journal—commenting on Lord John Russell's speech on Mr. O'Connor's motion in favour of the Charter yesterday week, in which the noble lord took occasion to reiterate the same objections to Radical reform, and the same expressions of approval of an extension of the franchise:—

Now, all this would be pleasant enough to hear once, and by way of prelude to something substantial—but there is no standing an everlasting *Da capo*. We heard it all last year—not to speak of twelve years ago. We heard it all again last month, on Mr. Hume's motion. And now we have it again this week, on Mr. Feargus O'Connor's motion. Every time this matter is stirred, Lord John begins where he began before, and leaves off where he left off before. We rather like his exordium, indeed—for he "thought that he need not trouble the House again with any repetition of sentiments with which the House must be familiar; "yet he went on, and did trouble the House with a very elaborate repetition of those identical sentiments, and with nothing else. The same philosophical disquisition on the nature and properties of the British constitution, considered both in a structural and a functional point of view—the same judicious moralising on the experience of a "neighbouring country"—the same dexterous exposure of the weak points in the chartist and chartulist logic—the same emphatic repudiation of "finality"—and the same half-promise that he will, perhaps, some day, do something in the direction indicated by his Reform Act. And then the House divides, and there is an end of the subject—till next time. We really do not wonder that under such circumstances Mr. Hume gets impatient, and votes for the whole charter at once.

It is not for us to offer Lord John Russell any specific suggestions on a subject lying so completely within his own province as the reform of his Reform Act—especially since he tells us that he has been turning it over in his mind for these twelve years past. But we must express our conviction that if he really has—as we are bound to suppose after all he has said—a scheme in his head for remedying confessed electoral abuses, and gradually extending electoral rights to classes qualified for exercising them, the present would be an extremely good time for offering it to public consideration. The country is tranquil—as it always is in seasons of tolerable prosperity; for, as Mr. O'Connor frankly owns, "it is difficult to rouse the people when they are in full work." There is no agitation—if the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association will pardon us for saying so—that need either hurry a timid statesman into imprudent concession, or irritate a courageous one into reactionary antagonism. On the other hand, there is a very general conviction abroad in favour of gradual and temperate changes in the details of our electoral system. "Finality" never was at a lower ebb than at this moment. We have all learned, by example after example, the valuelessness of the artificial and mechanical supports of law and order, compared with that heartfelt allegiance to government, that living popular sympathy with authority, which is best secured by the timely correction of real abuses, and the ungrudging satisfaction of legitimate popular demands. While all rational liberals have learned to be less eager for organic change of any sort, since they have seen how little necessary connexion there is between liberty and democracy—our more prudent conservatives are less afraid of change than they were, since they have discovered what society and government owe to a corn-law repealed in time. We do think that the present is a fair opportunity for making a beginning in the path of quiet and continuous electoral reform, and that a wise statesman would be solicitous to improve it; but at all events, we are very sure that if Lord John Russell means nothing, he would consult his own reputation and the public advantage by henceforth saying nothing.

CHARACTER AND CLAIMS OF THE HUNGARIANS.

(From the *Examiner*.)

Whatever may be the heroism of the Magyars, who have always passed for some of the bravest soldiers of Europe, and whatever scanty justice may have been dealt out to them by the Cabinet of Vienna, this rebellion has been mainly kindled and supported by an arrogant and excessive spirit of nationality, which is more remarkable for its intensity than for its past fruits and achievements. They are a brave and haughty people, but these are qualities which the most civilized nations may share with the most savage tribes. With the exception of some very recent attempts at improvement, which have excited attention from their novelty, the Magyar is the least industrious and the least progressive citizen of Europe. The use made of his boasted constitution was to resist all taxation, and to reject all improvement in which the hand of the Government could be detected. The internal administration of the country was exclusively vested in elected boards of county magistrates, who were all far more proud of being descended from the Huns and Tatars than of being the subjects of a great European empire. Here and there brilliant exceptions may be found amongst the high aristocracy who have taken the gloss of foreign refinement, but the real Hungarian, with a firm conviction that his country is the first in the world, has in fact done less than the rest of mankind to raise it above the lowest state of barbarism.—*Times*, July 2nd.

The legal right of the Hungarians in the present struggle is so irrefragable, that it has not been considered prudent, even by their bitterest enemies, to attack them upon this score. It was more convenient to make vague and indefinite charges against them, difficult to answer, easy to retract. Accordingly they have been alternately termed haughty aristocrats and subversive democrats. Had one only of these assertions been confidently made and unblushingly maintained, the public might have been led to believe that there was some ground for the accusation. But that they should unite two opposite characters at the same time, was an absurdity too glaring to be admitted by the plain unsophisticated common sense of mankind. The ground has accordingly been shifted, and the most recent charge is, as we here see, that they are barbarians, and

incapable of appreciating the benefits of civilization and progress.

In some respects the Magyar, even the meanest peasant, may challenge a comparison with the nations of Europe who call themselves the most civilized. He has a fastidious sense of personal decency and cleanliness, and a respect, not to be found elsewhere on the continent, for the softer sex. His home is not a hovel; his wife is not a drudge. The Hungarian country gentlemen are men of education, deeply versed in the laws and history of their own country, not unacquainted with the classic authors of Rome; and of late years they have applied themselves to the studies of political economy and of the sciences, so far as these latter are connected with practical improvements. It cannot be denied that their ancestors (though how they are identical with the Huns and Tatars would puzzle the historian) were some thousand years ago nearly, if not quite as savage as the Northmen, from whom the first families in Europe make it their boast to descend. But our present concern is with the Hungarians of the present period, not with the Hungarians of the ninth and tenth centuries.

It cannot be denied that Hungary during the last three hundred years (for previous to that time it took its place among the most civilized nations of Europe) has not made a progress proportioned to the wonderful resources of the country. For this two causes may be assigned (if, indeed, they are not reducible to one)—namely, the constant wars with the Turks, of which Hungary bore the brunt, but Europe reaped the advantage, and the leaden rule of the Austrian Government. After the Turks had been definitely driven out of Hungary, all the energies of the Hungarians were concentrated in maintaining their self-government—the inheritance of ages, the one indispensable condition of all progress and genuine civilization—against the open or insidious attacks of the Austrian Cabinet, which unremittently attempted to introduce in its stead a system of centralized bureaucratic despotism. But contemporary with, and by the side of, these exertions in self-defence, the Hungarians have, more especially in the last quarter of a century, been steadily pursuing a path of internal reforms and material improvements such as history has seldom had to record.

The ancient Hungarian constitution was admirable in itself, but in its application and working there was one radical defect. Its blessings were fully enjoyed by only a portion of the population. It is true, indeed, that this portion was much larger than is generally supposed, and the excluded portion smaller in an even still greater ratio. There were privileged, semi-privileged, and unprivileged classes. It has been the aim of the privileged classes, to their eternal honour be it spoken, to extend the full benefits of the constitution to the unprivileged. It has been their steady endeavour to raise up the unprivileged to their own level, and not to sink down themselves to the level of the unprivileged, as was the wish and plan of the Austrian Government.

In furtherance of this great purpose, in spite of the opposition of the Government and of the magnates who have the gloss of foreign civilization, successive acts of Parliament (beginning with the Diet of 1832) have been passed, till at length every undue privilege, every unequal burden, has been finally swept away by the measures of 1848. All the reforms so long demanded by the native patriots, and pointed out by Mr. Paget in his invaluable work as necessary to the well being of Hungary, have been unreservedly carried out.

By these reforms the strength of the nation is increased tenfold. The Slovak, no less than the Magyar peasant, is ready to arm in defence of that order of things which has secured to him the full ownership of his plot of land, and conferred upon him the full privileges of citizenship. But it is this very national strength which is the object of hatred and fear to the Austrian Camarilla. It is the interest of the Camarilla (it is useless to speak of the present Sovereign, who is as much a cypher as the ex-Emperor) that Hungary, as well as the various Austrian states, should be weak and disunited, for it is only in weak and disunited countries that their system of government can be maintained; but the interest of Europe is diametrically opposed. A strong empire in that quarter is necessary for the peace and security of Europe; but the Austrian Government affords no guarantees whatever for a strong empire. To speak more correctly, weakness and the Austrian Government are convertible terms.

With regard to material improvements, the progress which Hungary has made, even under the yoke of Austrian policy, is immense; although only an earnest of what it could do if allowed freely to develop its internal resources. Roads have been made, railways constructed, and canals cut in the marshes of the Sarviz, the Maros, and the Theiss, by which millions of acres have been given to culture. The Danube has been covered with steamboats, and spanned by the magnificent suspension-bridge which unites the twin cities of Buda and Pesth. And these things are all the fruits of private enterprise. For of the enormous debt which the Austrian Government has contracted, not one shilling was spent upon any one useful public work in Hungary.

We cannot believe that any one would venture to consider any social condition inferior to Cossack barbarism; and the latter will inevitably dominate in the Danubian countries, should the Hungarians succumb in their heroic but hitherto unaided struggle. We presume, therefore, that it is with the Austrians that the comparison is to be drawn, and that the Hungarians are to be represented as their inferiors in point of civilization. Let us see. We need not shrink from a comparison either in peace or war, at present or even at a more remote period.

Shall we compare the Hungarian country gentle-

man, zealously occupied in his magisterial duties, busied with the improvement of his estate, turning to his Horace in his hours of leisure,—with the lounge of Vienna, whose only course of reading, if he reads at all, is confined to the licentious novels of the modern French school?

Or shall we ask who has commenced a series of measures that will give a character of savage atrocity to the present war? Shall we ask which are the more civilized, the Hungarians who constructed the suspension-bridge of Buda-Pesth, or the Austrians who (fortunately in vain) attempted to blow it up? Is the bombardment of Milan, Brescia, Venice, Prague, Cracow, Pesth, Arad, &c., in the dominions which they claimed as belonging to them, any great evidence of civilization on the part of the Austrian Government and Generals? Or shall we contrast the chivalric and courteous behaviour of Görgey to his prisoners, with the butcheries of Welden and Heynau, with the public flogging, by order of the former, of a Hungarian lady of birth and fortune, whose only crime was to have sympathized with her countrymen?

Or if we look further back, shall we oppose the religious tolerance of the Hungarians to Austrian bigotry?—the free-trade maxims of the former to the restrictive policy of the latter? Or shall we ask which of the two showed itself the more enlightened?—the Austrian Government, which perpetrated the infamous national bankruptcy of 1811, or the Hungarian Diet, which so warmly protested against it?

Let Europe decide.

MR. DISRAELI'S BLANK-CARTRIDGE.

(From the Times.)

The great cause on the state of the nation has ended in a nonsuit. Whatever the real merits of the question, the plaintiff has not proved his case. He undertook to show that the nation is now suffering general distress in consequence of certain acts passed by the Legislature in 1846. The acts, however, have only just come into force, and the alleged distress was most of it two years since. "See the mischief of cheap corn," says the Protectionist leader. "In the latest report of the Poor-law Commission I find you had some hundred thousand more paupers than before, and a million more to pay for their relief." When the formidable document is produced into Court and passed from hand to hand, it appears that it relates not to last month, nor to any month since the opening of our ports to foreign corn, nor to this year at all, nor even to the latter part of last year, but only to the three first months of last year, and nine months of 1847; and that, so far from that period being distinguished for cheap corn, it was the dearest season we have had for twenty years. The argument, therefore, recoils on the author, and the inference is that dear bread makes our roads swarm with vagrants, fills our workhouses with paupers, and swells the tradesmen's bills. The argument drawn from the imports and exports of 1848 is equally irrelevant. We have not had free trade in corn till the 1st of last February. For one reason or another the three last years were very dear years. During the early part of that period Parliament succumbed to the fell necessity of famine, and with the consent of all parties let in corn free. For the rest of the period we had a high duty. The experiment of free-trade is only just beginning to work, and so as regards its *normal* results has not yet begun to tell. The wheat which was in the ground when free-trade began is only just in ear. What is a sufficient time to test the virtues of the system?

This flaw runs through the whole case of the Protectionists. The precipitate character of the move has compelled them to palm off old facts for new. Their facts are either old in actual chronology, as in the two instances we have mentioned, or old in their inveterate and habitual character. We have no desire to underrate the sufferings of hand-loom weavers, of stockingers, of farmers who have had short and bad crops, of hop-growers who have overgrown themselves, or of Irish peasants who have trusted in the potato; but they have complained a hundred times before the days of free-trade, and will complain a hundred times again. Most gladly will we do them such special service as their cases may severally require; but we cannot put the whole legislation of the country into their hands. At all events they are not a new appearance on the stage. When an old witness is recognised at the Old Bailey, perhaps under some cunning disguise, there must be something very undeniable in his testimony to overcome the suspicion against him. But to the end of time there always will be some unfortunate classes. There is no such thing as an uniform good harvest all over this island; if it be early in Yorkshire, it will be late in Sussex; if the wheat be good, the barley will perhaps be bad; or there will be no hay, or the hops will be destroyed, or there will be a murrain among the cattle. When Providence becomes uniform in its arrangements, then it will be time to condemn our legislation because it does not make everybody prosperous and happy.

The great *cheval de bataille* of the assailants is the commercial depression of 1847, and its lingering results. It is true that at this moment we may see in this metropolis in our morning's walk hundreds of good houses untenanted; and we may hear of hundreds of tradesmen groaning under the *peine forte et dure* of pecuniary distress. But this was before the operation of free-trade—for matters are since rather better than otherwise—and its origin was before even the enactment of free-trade. It is only the reaction which all prudent men foresaw as early as the summer of 1846. Thus the whole movement is a chronological blunder. It is a transparent re-

vival of stale facts. Some time since a man who had been in a trifling railway collision, brought an action against the company for his alleged injuries from the shock. It had, he said, impaired his memory and intellect, rendered him dull and absent, and incapacitated him for active employment. That this had been his melancholy condition ever since the accident was fully established by his witnesses, and was not, indeed, denied by the counsel on the other side; but, unfortunately, none of the witnesses could deny that such had been his condition as long as they remembered him. They could not say that he had undergone any perceptible change. Now, it is not enough to show the present existence of distress in this or that quarter, since the inauguration of free-trade. The chronology and the causation must be placed beyond doubt.

We are truly sorry for the men who have been made the dupes of so abortive and ridiculous a demonstration. The Protectionists are very cruel men. Setting up Lords March and Granby to defend the corn-laws is almost as bad as the massacre of the innocents. Lord Granby was born in 1815, and Lord March is three years younger. What can they remember of the agricultural distresses of 1816, and every third or fourth year down to 1836? Yet are they goaded on in their simplicity to be food for Peel's powder. They who remember the passing of the corn-laws in 1815 will smile to see them left, in one generation, to be defended by statesmen then unborn. There is the same inhumanity and abuse in Mr. Disraeli's position. Who would see a race-horse in a dung-cart? Red tape is not his line. He can elevate the poor into a hierarchy, but he cannot teach them how to turn their labour to the best advantage. Though his genius will show itself under the most adverse circumstances and the most unequal burdens, he has been sacrificed in this instance by his imperious agricultural employers. The old stagers have looked on while the Dukelings and a literary man have done all the work. What care they for the result? The fire-ship has drifted past the enemy, and is burning to the water's edge on a distant shoal. They who despatched it were too intent on destruction to care much for the means; but we cannot help sighing over the wanton waste of precious material.

A POOR MAN'S PIC-NIC.

(From the Spectator.)

A great pleasure party left the Eastern Counties Railway Station at Shoreditch on Monday, to spend the day in the pleasant neighbourhood of Havering-atte-Bower. Every year the poor of the parish of St. Matthias, in Bethnal-green, are carried out into the country, to see how Nature made the hills and the valleys before man made Spitalfields; being too numerous for exportation in one mass, the holiday-makers are taken out in different parties; and this time the company included some 1,200 or 1,400 souls. And a strange sight was it to see them pouring by one of the side doors on to the platform of the station, in order that they might be absorbed into the carriages of the train; now came a charity-school of boys—one of girls—a body of weavers in their Sunday clothes—a score of workhouse men—an aged couple—a miscellaneous crew of weavers, men, women, and children, young and old, fat and lean, grave and gay, dirty and clean—a score of old workhouse women—a horde of boys—the Sunday-school teachers, the aristocracy of the race—more miscellany: there seems no end to them; the hour wears away, and still they come, like ants in Africa. The only change is, that as the time slips on, they come faster; the railway officers stimulate them with "Now! this way! Carriages in front!" Boys get excited and run; fat women with large families display a power of collective locomotion which is amazing; aged couples do their best—which is not much.

The spectacle ought to be a pleasant sight, as any multitudinous holiday should be; but it is not—at least, on the surface. The race thus filing before you is not prepossessing; neither does it look happy. It is upon the whole a stunted race; plain, flat features, with pallid cheeks, are the staple—not a starved, but an underfed, unwholesome, unventilated look. The old people are short, small-limbed, and big-faced—slenderer types of Teniers's human kind. The boys are dull and heavy-looking—less stupid than dull; they can get up a run, and a shout and a grin; but they cannot muster the radiant life of your country boy. The women are better—women always are!—less deteriorated; but they are homely, if not squalid, careworn, feeble, oppressed with the troubles of life. Some are bad sights—brutal and joyously malignant: no spectacle can be more repugnant than your robust workhouse hag, spoiled to all memories except a brutal profligacy, deadened to all hope except the brawling gin-bottle. The girls are the best—women as yet unspoiled, except by whatsoever has stunted their growth. Beauty peeps out here and there, faintly, like a wild flower in the neglected alleys of Bethnal-green. But for some part of her life, at least, woman carries the affections in her countenance, and that charm cannot be obliterated.

Altogether it is a depressing sight—so many living things, and so little life. Their mien is disengaged, as if free from restraint, yet they are on the whole subdued and slow.

At last the vast herd is packed away, and the train moves off. From the embankment you view the miserable tract of inhabited land—that parish of Bethnal-green from which these people have been drawn—an over-peopled, dingy, bustling, tumble-down place; you see squalid back-yards—behind the scenes of that low drama, squalid loungers

mounted at window and on house-top to cheer the parting train.

The engine, swift and steady, bears you into the freshening air; the lands grow greener and more green. The train stops; the narrow defiles of Romford station slowly disgorge the invading tribe; and when at last you take the road, the street of the market-town is filled with the moving mass. Already they look more cheerful; and they fall into good walking order—though, the town passed, some few do run to the hedges to pluck the first dog-rose.

A slow journey is it to Havering, three miles off; but not a dull one. Exercise lends its healthful stimulus; and when at last the multitude turns into the great open field on the hill-side, breaking into varied and scattered groups, the people have grown quite gay and sportive. They sit down to the dinner they have brought with them, and then spread abroad. But excellent order they keep.

How is that? Some unseen spirit of order must possess this great herd of creatures from the troubled region of Spitalfields; where, you know, the people are too wretched to be virtuous, where they are so sunken as to be beneath the influence of order. And, indeed, here is such a spirit. Moving among them, unmarked except by his ubiquity and the unostentatious deference paid to him, goes a man in black—guiding their steps, animating the feeble, checking the disorderly; he it was who planned the expedition, who orders the carriages, who mapped out the route, who conciliated the local authorities—who provides for that multitudinous march its object, its means of transport, its fixed path, its order. It is the clergyman of St. Matthias, the Rev. Joseph Brown, of whom Lord Ashley made such respectful mention. He is there with his family; his excellent wife—a true working parson's kind and diligent companion—and his active sons; and even the infant is brought out to share the holiday of his people.

It is a priest in his duty—the father of his flock, their companion and guide, the teacher and exemplar of manners to his people, be they never so lowly and lost. He it is that brings them again from the stifled oblivion of the crowded Spitalfields to the presence of nature—carries them out into the fresh fields to sing the praises of God, and to bear home with them kind and healthy memories—flowers that never fade. He does his duty in the pulpit with credit and approval, in the church to which he is appointed; but here we find him doing a wider duty in the roofless church which is open to all, be they never so poor or so sunken. He is working for the welfare of the people. The consequence is obvious; he not only bears his doctrine where the mere pulpit preacher cannot reach, but he fastens upon his people an influence once common to the church, but now well-nigh forgotten. Carlyle has said that the function of the priest, as a teacher and guide, has passed to the more modern "cloth" of literary writers; and the remark is true, because the priest has forgotten duties which the want and misery of Bethnal-green have recalled to the kind and acute mind of Joseph Brown.

Of course such a man finds help; and, accordingly, Mr. Brown was surrounded by a few friends, clerical and lay, who aided him in his active duties. But strangers also assist; a leading magistrate came down to the Romford station to help in the tasks of guidance and order; he had in his pocket the keys of Romford Town-hall, sent by a brother magistrate, in case it should rain; a gentleman at Havering lent the grounds; the local clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, was on the spot, hospitably active for the comfort of Mr. Brown's personal friends. The ruling spirit extended to all engaged. It is penetrating no secret to say that Mr. Brown must be a poor man looking after other interests than his own; but he is powerful in zeal and rich in kindness, and by those two great influences, although he cannot renew the miracle of feeding the whole multitude from his own scanty store, he does contrive that they shall have their holiday in ease and comfort, without hindrance and without reproach.

GUTTA-PERCHA TUBING.—A series of interesting experiments has just been concluded at the Birmingham Waterworks, relative to the strength of gutta-percha tubing, with a view to its applicability for the conveyance of water. The experiments were made under the direction of Mr. H. Rofe, engineer, upon tubes of three-quarters of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick, of gutta percha. These were attached to the iron main, and subjected for two months to a pressure of 200 feet head of water without being in the slightest degree deteriorated. In order to ascertain, if possible, the *maximum* strength of the tubes, they were connected with the Water Company's hydraulic proofing pump, the regular load of which is 250 lb. in the square inch. At this point they were unaffected, and the pump was worked up to 337 lb., but to the astonishment of every one, the tubes still remained perfect. It was then proposed to work the pump up to 500 lb., but it was found that the lever of the valve would bear no more weight. The utmost power of the hydraulic pump could not burst the tubes. The gutta percha, being slightly elastic, allowed the tubes to become a little expanded by the extraordinary pressure which was applied, but on its withdrawal they resumed their former size.

"Too Late!"—A new roof was being made for Hutton Bonville church, near Northallerton (built by Sir John Conyers five hundred years ago), when, on the 27th ult., the old roof fell in, and wrecked the pews, &c., below. So much for setting about reforms and restorations "too late."—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

HIGHWAYS MANAGEMENT.

Mr. FREWEN, in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of the Highways (District Surveyors) Bill, with the object of obtaining the sanction of the House of Commons to its principle—that of consolidating parishes into districts, and appointing district surveyors. Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months; objecting to a compulsory system of paid district surveyors where there was no proof of ill-management. Sir JOHN TROLLOPE and Lord HARRY VANE advised the withdrawal of the measure, in order that Government might bring in a more comprehensive one. But Mr. LEWIS said, he concurred with the committee of the House of Lords, that it is inexpedient in the present session to attempt any general legislation on highways; and Sir GEORGE GREY refused to pledge Government, after the treatment they had lately experienced in their attempts to legislate on the question. Several county members from both sides of the House pressed Mr. Frewen to persist. Ultimately, Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND withdrew his amendment, on the understanding that the measure would not be further proceeded with this session; and the bill was read a second time.

MARRIAGE BY LICENSE BILL.

Mr. EWART, on moving that this bill be read a second time, explained that the object of the bill was to remove an inequality and an injustice which at present existed in regard to the state of the law concerning marriages by license when celebrated by members of the Established Church and when by Dissenters. If a Dissenter wished to be married by license he was obliged to give seven days' previous notice; but a member of the Church of England might be married without any such notice. This was felt to be a grievance by the Dissenters, and he had been requested by them to introduce the present measure, in order that it might be removed. If it were the wish of the House that the bill, after being read a second time, should be postponed till next session, in order that a more general measure might be brought forward by the Registrar-General on the subject, he should not have any objection to that course being adopted. Mr. GOULBURN suggested that it would be much better to withdraw the bill for the present, as there were many objections to it. Sir G. GREY said, he was not aware that there existed any substantial reason why Dissenters should be under the necessity of giving the seven days' notice; but the law required amendment in several points, and this particular one did not appear to him of such strong and urgent necessity as they need have a special act of Parliament for the purpose of affording a remedy; on the contrary, he thought that that might, with several other points, be comprehended in one general measure, and he, therefore, was of opinion it would be better not then to proceed any further with the bill. Mr. EWART consented to withdraw the measure.

MARRIAGE LAW.

In committee upon Mr. Wortley's Marriages Bill, Mr. FOX MAULE moved the insertion of a clause to exempt Scotland from its operation; and was supported in his representations of strong and universal repugnance felt to the bill in Scotland by Mr. FORBES, Mr. OSWALD, and Mr. HUME. Mr. RUTHERFORD (the Lord Advocate) opposed the amendment, on the ground of the serious inconvenience of making the law different in the two countries, so that the same woman might be a wife in one country and a concubine in the other, and the children of such marriages would be legitimate in one and illegitimate in the other. At Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL's request, the words "or Ireland" were added to the exempting clause. On a division, the House negatived the amendment, by 119 to 66. The preamble to the bill was agreed to, and the report ordered for Friday.

COLLIERY INSPECTION.

In moving the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill, Mr. DUNCOMBE stated that the measure is entirely the work of the men themselves who labour in mines and collieries, as discussed and agreed upon by them at a meeting of delegates from England, Wales, and Scotland. The principle of it is simply this—that there should be legislative interference for the protection of the lives and property of those who are employed in the mines and collieries of this kingdom. Its main object is to empower her Majesty to appoint inspectors, who should be required four times a year to visit mines and collieries, to make reports thereon, and to suggest improvements. It also dealt with some grievances which the men suffer by the modes adopted of paying them their wages; as the coal-owners sell their coal by weight, the bill provides that the colliers shall be paid by weight for "getting" the coal.

Sir GEORGE GREY was friendly to the main object of the bill, but entertained strong objections to its machinery, as at once unnecessary and enormously expensive. With regard to compulsory inspection, he could offer no objection; for, indeed, a measure had already been prepared by the Government upon that principle; but he thought it necessary in the first instance, that inspectors should be appointed to make a general report as to the state of the mines and collieries in this country, and especially as to the different systems of management and ventilation. After that report, Parliament would be better able to regulate upon the subject. Sir GEORGE objected to the mixing up of the question of mine-inspection with the payment of wages; and suggested that the second part of the bill should be

separated from the other. If legislation is expedient on that topic, it had better be separate.

Mr. LACY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months; and was supported by many members. The House was cleared for a division, but Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew the bill.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question that the bill do pass, on Monday evening, Mr. J. O'CONNELL moved a clause to the following effect:—

And whereas, by the act 1 and 2 Vict. c. 56, the Poor-law Commissioners are empowered to appoint fit persons to be chaplains to workhouses, be it enacted that no clergyman shall be deemed a fit person for such office, or if appointed, to be continued in such office, who shall not be approved of by his ordinary; and that no clergyman shall be removed from such office save for default of duties purely civil in their nature without the consent of his ordinary.

Mr. FAGAN seconded the motion. Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed it on the ground that it would do anything but promote an effective administration of the law, inasmuch as it would bring into every workhouse in Ireland a collision between two distinct authorities. After some discussion the House divided, when the motion was negatived by a majority of 71—the numbers 3 to 74.

Mr. GROGAN proposed a clause to the effect that in the case of a tenant who occupied more than a quarter of an acre of land having applied for and received relief, certificate to that effect to be furnished to the owner of the land by the Board of Guardians, and that such certificate should entitle such owner to take forcible possession. Sir G. GREY, for the reason that such cases were already provided for by statute, did not see what benefit could arise from adopting the clause, and should therefore oppose it; on the further ground also, that it was inconsistent with the principle of the bill. On a division the clause was negatived by a majority of 74—the numbers 23 to 97.

A clause moved by Mr. NAPIER, prohibiting a party immediately liable to pay the tithe rent-charge from deducting more than half the poundage of the rate, gave rise to a longer debate, but was negatived by 125 against 50. Sir G. GREY said that a proposition similar to the present had formerly been submitted to the House, and after considerable discussion, he (Sir G. Grey) had suggested that, instead of adopting the rule proposed to be laid down by this clause, which would diminish, if he correctly understood it, the payment of rates by the titheowner by one-half, the titheowner in Ireland should be placed upon the same footing with the titheowner in England. Mr. NAPIER said that if the tithe rent-charge in Ireland were analogous to the tithe rent-charge in England it might be desirable to place them on the same footing; but they were dissimilar, as the tithe rent-charge was not payable in England in the same way as it was in Ireland. Sir D. NORREYS agreed that it was a great hardship that this particular charge should be liable to a larger rate than others, and he would divide with the hon. and learned gentleman if he pressed the clause, but would suggest to him the expediency of adopting the offer of the Government.

Mr. ROCHE observed that it was those who called themselves the friends of the Church that were always disturbing this church question, and exciting the public mind about it. The hon. baronet (Sir D. NORREYS) was a "friend of the Church" on this question; he (Mr. Roche) believed the hon. baronet was a titheowner himself [a laugh], and if so, he was very much in the position of a man who became "his own counsel" [laughter]. The effect of the proposed clause would be to take from the shoulders of all who owned church property in Ireland a certain portion of the rate they paid for the support of the poor, and lay it upon the landlords and occupiers. Sir D. NORREYS insisted that the course he recommended would not give any peculiar advantage to titheowners over other proprietors. The house divided. The numbers were—For the clause, 50. Against it, 125. Majority, 75.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL moved the omission of clause 7, which subjected rent-charges by way of annuity and jointure to deduction for poor-rate. The motion was negatived.

On the question that the bill do pass, Mr. STAFFORD reviewed some of its provisions, and complained of the power which the bill gave to commissioners, not elected by the ratepayers, over the property of Ireland.

Mr. BRIGHT replied that he had to plead guilty to the charge of being absent while the measure was under discussion, his chief reason for not desiring to take part in the discussion being, that after having sat on the Committee up stairs he was as much in the dark on the subject, if not more in the dark, than when the committee commenced its sittings. If, then, he had voted on the various clauses, he must have voted in deference to authority on one side of the house or the other, and under these circumstances he had not meddled with the bill in the house. Had he been present, he should have voted with those who opposed the maximum rate. On the general question of the bill itself, he was of opinion that the result would be nil, or next to nil, in Ireland. Efforts should be made by the landlords of Ireland to withdraw from dependence on those who were employed, vast numbers of those who were unemployed; and he looked to other measures which had passed, and were passing, as infinitely more calculated to advantage Ireland, rather than the present bill. He should be glad to find himself mistaken; and if the bill made pauperism bearable by the complete emancipation of the soil, he should rejoice at that result, and should only vote for it because there seemed nothing better to propose as a substitute.

After a few words from Mr. H. HERBERT and Sir D. NORREYS, the bill passed.

LEGALITY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on Thursday, moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to direct means to be taken to ascertain the legality of the powers claimed or exercised by the Hudson's Bay Company on the continent of North America, under the charter of King Charles II. Mr. Gladstone disclaimed hostility to the Company. The object of the motion was to secure a full and searching, and at the same time dispassionate inquiry, not into the policy of the rights conferred on the Hudson's Bay Company; nor into the nature of the powers which that company possess; nor into any abuse of those powers which might be alleged against them, or into any complaints which might, properly or improperly, have been made of their conduct; but, simply and drily, into the legality of those powers. He would rest the inquiry solely on this reason—that the powers claimed by the Company are so exceptional, so widely diverging from the usual rules and practice of the constitution, and so little affording the ordinary guarantees for the liberty of the subject, that a question having once been raised respecting the legality of the charter, the most constitutional course was, that the Crown should proceed to investigate the legality of the charter.

Mr. HAWES agreed, that it was in every way desirable that the proposed investigation should take place.

Mr. HUME inquired when Lord Lincoln intended to resume the discussion of his motion on Vancouver's Island. The Earl of LINCOLN answered, on the first Supply night: probably on Thursday or Friday next week.

Mr. ELLICE defended the Hudson's Bay Company from the attacks of Mr. Hume, Lord Lincoln, and Mr. Gladstone. He undertook to prove that the Company had exercised its powers, and the purposes for which it was appointed, very tolerably. Mr. HUME and Mr. GLADSTONE disclaimed attacks upon the Company; and Lord LINCOLN deprecated the introduction of the Company, and its conduct, on the present occasion.

Motion agreed to.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, before the resumption of the adjourned debate on the State of the Nation, Mr. HERBES gave notice, that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he should call attention to the condition of the public revenue, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and to the expediency of deriving additional revenue from a fixed duty on the importation of corn.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. SLANEY, who took an independent course. He cited figures to show that the crime, drunkenness, and disease, occasioned by the ignorance, neglected condition, and bad sanitary circumstances of the poor, cause an aggregate yearly expenditure of £51,000,000; one-half of which might be saved by measures for the social improvement of the working classes.

Mr. Disraeli's motion was supported by Mr. G. A. HAMILTON, who confined his remarks exclusively to the effect of recent policy on Ireland; and by the Earl of MARCH, in the agricultural interest. Mr. HUME opposed the motion, without reference to his own amendment, when he found the drift of the motion was merely to overthrow the Government. The only way to relieve the country is to lessen the enormous expenditure of £52,000,000 annually.

Sir ROBERT PEEL spoke at great length against the motion. He set aside the questions of Ireland, Colonial policy, and Foreign policy, as too large to be included in one speech, and confined himself to what he regarded as the main issue before the House that night—should they displace the Government for the purpose of reversing the commercial policy on which it had acted. He had given this Government a general support from its commencement. He had made allowances for the difficulties with which it had to contend—commercial convulsion, Irish famine, European revolution. He had thought it for the public interest that the energy and power of the Executive of this country, during such a crisis, should not be impaired by factious or capacious opposition. He cordially approved of the general principles of their commercial policy, and would not make way for some other economic system. In vindication of that policy, he proceeded with a long argumentative analysis of Mr. Disraeli's representations. He showed that 1846 introduced no new commercial policy, but only carried further the policy introduced in 1842; consequently, the prosperity anterior to 1846, described by Mr. Disraeli, must be received as evidence in favour of that policy. He showed that the modifications of the tariff could not have caused the calamities that have ensued. They admitted articles that might be included in three categories—food (£32,500,000 in 1848), which could not have been diminished without injury to the consumers—the people, and which had not been paid for in gold, for gold had accumulated; raw materials (£48,400,000), which cannot damage the domestic industry of the country; and manufactured goods (£4,700,000), of which the increase under the modified tariff has not been detrimental to the English producer. From the apparent increase must be deducted goods re-exported, silks imported from France on account of political disorder on the continent, and goods that would have been smuggled without paying duty. But our exports overwhelm our imports: of metal goods, for instance, in the three years ending 1848, we exported £4,420,000 annually, and imported £64,000 annually; yet Bir-



mingham is distressed, and complains of "foreign competition!" "Nunc quidem novo quodam morbo civitas moritur," exclaimed Mr. Disraeli; but the disease he spoke of is not new: the doctrine infested the late Alderman Waithman, who was eloquent in declaring that the country was consuming its own strength and rapidly approaching utter extinction. Alderman Waithman said that in twelve years the country had lost £120,000,000 by its export trade, and he proved it by a paper which Sir Robert held in his hand: yet that fatal decline occurred during the reign of protection! Mr. Disraeli said that the labouring classes were obtaining less for their labour: Sir Robert read letters from persons engaged at Chippenham, Nottingham, and Dundee, representing great commercial interests, and showing that in the woollen trade, the hosiery trade, and the linen trade, labour is in demand at rising wages. Free-trade, in fact, has diminished, not aggravated, the distress caused by meteorological and political visitations. Sir Robert came to the policy which it was proposed to substitute—protection. He denied Mr. Disraeli's assumption, that you cannot fight hostile tariffs by free imports; maintaining the very opposite; as thus—that not to buy in the cheapest market diminishes the annual saving; annual savings are the material from which capital is formed; capital is the fund for the employment of industry; protection therefore diminishes the labour-fund. Sir Robert illustrated this at great length, by showing how we should have lost advantages in retailing the exclusive tariffs of Russia, France, &c. He quoted the evidence of farmers before the Select Committee of 1836 on agriculture, showing the complaints of agricultural distress in the time of protection: he contrasted the condition of an artisan or a labourer, at Paisley, or in Dorset, in 1842, with his present condition since food has been made cheaper.—

In the concluding part of his speech, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) alluded to the condition of the labouring classes. He said, he thought the tendency of recent legislation had been to lower the condition of our people; and he described them as members of a powerful hierarchy, the greatest in the world. That is rather a romantic and poetical view of the condition of the labouring classes [cheers and laughter]. Let me indulge in mere prose, and in a practical view of the real condition in which a member of this great hierarchy actually was in the year 1842. Let me take the position of a mechanic at Paisley, or of a labourer in Dorset, or one of the southern counties. Let me suppose, that in 1842 each of them was in receipt of 10s. a week, or, more nearly, let us say 12s. a week for the mechanic, and 8s. for the labourer. You may from this judge what deductions you ought to make from this 12s. and 8s. a week for house-rent, for clothes, and medical attendance. Suppose, too, that he had a family of three or five children to support, and then will you just let me call your recollection to the state of the taxation which affected his subsistence in 1842? Will you, in the first place, consider, when you contend that what has been done by the House has had a tendency to lower the condition and to interfere with the comforts of that man, what he was likely to require for the consumption of his family? Take him as paying 1s. 6d. a week for lodging and clothing, and ask how much he was to pay for his wheat? Turn over in your mind everything he is likely to consume. Well, this was the state of taxation I found when I became the First Lord of the Treasury in 1842:—

"In 1842:—All animals—oxen, sheep, calves, swine, prohibited; beef, fresh or slightly salted, prohibited; pork, fresh, prohibited; salted beef, 12s. per cwt.; pork, do.; bacon, 28s. per cwt.; potatoes, 2s. per cwt.; lard, 8s. per cwt.; hams, of all kinds, 28s. per cwt.; cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt.; butter, 20s. per cwt.; tallow candles, £3 3s. 4d. per cwt.; wheat, price 65s. per quarter, duty £1 6s. 3d.; oats, price 25s. per quarter, duty 9s. 3d.; barley, price 33s. per quarter, duty 12s. 4d.; India corn, the same."

Indian corn—mark—the great resource of the Irish people during the famine in 1842, had a duty attached to it of 12s. 4d., depending on the price of barley [cheers]. But, Sir, it pleased the House to reduce those duties. My belief is, that a wiser decision than that to which you then came, to subject property to direct taxation within certain limits—to remove the prohibition from foreign cattle—to permit swine and oxen to be imported—to reduce the duty on corn, on sugar, on lard, on butter, and on cheese—you never made [loud cheers]. My belief is, not only that it was a wise one, but that you have been amply repaid for any loss you may have sustained by that reduction [cheers]. My belief is that you have by doing so gained the confidence and goodwill of powerful classes in this country [cheers], by parting with that which was thought to be directly for the benefit of the landed interest of the country [cheers]. I think it was that confidence in the generosity and justice of Parliament which in no small degree enabled you to pass triumphantly through that storm which convulsed other nations during the year 1848 [cheers]. I think that if in 1842 you had not made those reductions, and had not subjected property to direct taxation, or relieved the labouring classes from the manifold impositions to which their subsistence was liable, that the strength of your institutions is such you might have rode through it with the satisfaction of knowing you had the cordial support, the confidence and goodwill, in your hour of peril, of those who depend for their subsistence on the wages of labour [loud cheering]. Your metropolis did indeed present a majestic spectacle, when 160,000 men, of the middle classes, were ranged in her streets in the support of authority—not of disaffection—and with the determination, without reference to party consequences, to preserve the peace of the country, and to put down the threats and menaces of the disaffected [cheers]. But my belief also is, that this metropolis exhibited an incomplete and imperfect example of the advantages you derived from the measures you have adopted—you must go elsewhere to look for it in its highest effect; you must go to the great resorts of manufacture; you must go to the mines—to the collieries—to those places not subject to those influences which tell in favour of submission to the authorities and the maintenance of order in the metropolis. You must look to Stockport, Paisley, Manchester, and see if order was preserved there in February

1848. See, again, when the manufacturing interests were deeply suffering—when there was loss of employment, and when there were great privations among the people—see the patience and resignation with which their sufferings were borne [cheers]. Why? Because it was felt that human legislation was not responsible for the evils under which they laboured [loud cheers]. I shall not take London as an example of the order and determination to maintain the constitution which then pervaded the country. I want to see how the West Riding of Yorkshire—how Lancashire and Manchester, which I remember to have been moved from their foundations in 1818 and 1819, and at various intervening periods to have been subject to the acts of the seditious and disaffected, so as with difficulty to have resisted at times the privations to which they were subject and the temptations held out to them—I want to see how, with the example of Irish disaffection—of convulsion in France—of thrones on the continent shaking to their foundation, and of anarchy prevailing where before there had been peace—the inhabitants of these districts acted; and I read this account of the date of April 19, 1849, from the police-officer of Manchester of their conduct:—

"In presenting these returns, it is impossible to avoid referring with pride and satisfaction to the state of this borough during that period of excitement and anxiety which occurred early in the past year. Slight disturbances did certainly take place, but when all circumstances are considered, it will be, I think, generally felt that it is scarcely possible to have stronger or more satisfactory evidence of the general intelligence, and loyal and peaceable character of the population around us, than was afforded by the events which occurred during the period referred to. Whilst gratefully acknowledging (as one having some degree of official responsibility in the maintenance of order) the firmness, vigilance, and watchful care manifested for the preservation of the peace by the mayor and magistrates, the active organization of districts by the committees of the council, and the liberality of that body in granting efficient assistance to the ordinary police, as also the invaluable co-operation and assistance so readily afforded by the owners of warehouses, shops, and property, and by those in their employ, I venture to suggest that this borough was indebted to a still larger extent to the working classes and the mill operative, for the maintenance of order;—to that important class, for their expressive disapproval of, and absence of sympathy with, the proceedings of the few disorderly and disaffected individuals who sought to create disturbance; for their determination to continue at their ordinary employment, and to resist any attempt at interference; and for the promptitude with which they at once agreed to be associated for the protection of the property of their employers, we are unquestionably indebted more than to any other source for the success which happily crowned the efforts of the authorities to preserve the peace and protect the property within this borough, during a period of almost unprecedented excitement and alarm, and of great privation and distress."

[Cheers]. Well, surely these are significant facts [cheers], surely these are decisive proofs that the policy you adopted in removing the duty on articles of necessity was a wise policy [loud cheers]. But, Sir, it was not of a sagacious minister. The great and coming crisis was not foreseen by any statesman. It was not a lucky accident. My belief is that it pleased Almighty God to listen to your prayers to turn scarcity and dearth into cheapness and plenty [cheers], and so to direct and prosper your consultations on the brink of a great precipice and on the coming of a tremendous calamity, that you "established peace and happiness" on the foundations of "truth and justice" [enthusiastic cheering]. You have reaped the reward of that policy. You have passed unscathed through the sternest trials to which the institutions of any nation were ever subjected. You stood erect amid the convulsions of Europe [great cheering]. And now you are to have a proposal made to you of some paltry fixed duty [cheers and counter cheers]. Take then your 6s. duty, and consider what it is. If it be 6s., it will give you 6s. on wheat, it will give you 2s. 6d. on barley, 2s. on oats; that is, 1s. 6d. more on barley, and 1s. more on oats than you have at present—an equivocal advantage at the best [cheers]. But (continued the right hon. baronet, in a voice of great solemnity), by every consideration which can influence consistent and rational legislators [ironical cheering from the Protectionists, and counter cheers from the rest of the house], by the highest suggestions of a generous policy, by the boldest calculations of the lowest and most selfish prudence [loud cheers and counter cheering], I implore you to reject this proffered boon [renewed cheering]. I implore you not to sacrifice, not to barter, the glorious heritage you have obtained by your sagacious and most timely policy [cheers and counter cheers] for the smallest and most worthless policy for which the greatest of advantages was ever surrendered since the days of him who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. [The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and general cheering, except from the Protectionist benches, from which came ironical laughter.]

The Marquis of GRANBY after controverting some of the positions of Sir R. Peel, went at once to the most important part of the question—the condition of the labourer; and he showed from a record of wages in Manchester in 1845 and 1849, that they had been reduced in every species of manufacture without an equivalent in the fall of prices. He defended the argument which Mr. Disraeli had founded upon the falling off in the declared value of our exports; he cited evidence of the actual diminution of demand and employment in the manufacturing districts; and he vindicated the country gentlemen against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's charge, that they desired to maintain their rents at the expense of the labouring classes.

Lord J. RUSSELL, addressing himself in the first instance to the argument founded by the mover upon the poor-rates, pointed out the inconsistency of that argument, and threw a more cheering light upon this part of the subject by a recent return, whence it appeared that the expenditure had greatly diminished, and the condition even of the agricultural labourers had improved:—

With respect to some later intelligence which is found in official returns which I happen to have received from my hon. friend the first Poor-law Commissioner, I beg

to inform the House that the state of the country since that return was made up, to Lady-day, 1848, shows an improvement among those persons who seek refuge in the poor-house, or receive out-door relief from the poor-rates. These returns are not sent faulty. They have been audited; and I find that there are returns from 106 unions for the year ending Lady-day, 1849, from which it appears that there has been a decreased expenditure in 87 unions, and an increase in only 19; and of these only about 12 are purely agricultural unions [hear]. So that, as far as these returns go, we have every reason to think that there is an improvement, and not a falling off, in the condition of the agricultural classes [hear, hear]. Then with respect to the expenditure: the expenditure of these unions in the year ending Lady-day, 1848, was £860,870; in the year ending Lady-day, 1849, only £799,151. So that, by having somewhat later intelligence than the hon. gentleman, I am enabled in some respects to throw a more cheering light upon those circumstances which he appears to think so very dark and gloomy [hear, hear]. With respect to the counties, I will read the names of those in which the returns from the unions show a decrease of expenditure, and not one of them an increase. They are—Bedford, Bucks, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Somerset, Southampton, Suffolk, Sussex, and Wilts; almost all of them agricultural counties, and many of them remarkable for being those in which poor relief has been carried to the greatest extent [hear, hear]. But I will take the unions in one county only, and giving a return which is still later than these, state to the House with regard to the six unions in the county of Bedford, what has been the result as to the number of persons receiving in-door and the number receiving out-door relief. In the Midsummer quarter, 1848, the number receiving in-door was 1,007; 1849, 901. The expense of out-door relief, 1848, £582; 1849, £543 [hear]. So that, so far from the state of the country having become worse (as the hon. gentleman supposes), it has, according to the latest official accounts we have received, been improved [hear, hear]. Now, I do not mean by this to say that there is not considerable distress in some of the agricultural districts; but I think those who heard the speech of the hon. gentleman, and whose memory carries them back to that time, will remember that in 1836, to which he refers, and in various other years, we have been asked to appoint agricultural committees in consequence of the number of petitions relating to agricultural distress [hear, hear], and those petitions were constantly founded upon the very low price of corn, and the statement that with those prices it was impossible for the farmer to obtain a remunerative return for his produce. So that it cannot be said that the present distress is the consequence of the introduction of free-trade, and the complete abolition of the corn-law [hear, hear].

In allusion to Mr. Herries motion for a fixed duty on corn, Lord John said:—

But I can well understand that there may be a period at which it is advisable to impose a moderate duty upon corn ["hear, hear," from some Opposition members]; and I have no hesitation in saying that I think that true as the principles of free-trade are, undoubtedly as are the principles laid down by Adam Smith, yet when a nation had been some time living under laws which induce men to expect a higher price than their articles will naturally fetch, it may then be wise to make a change gradually, to depart from your high and excessive protection, and give a moderate fixed duty upon corn ["hear, hear," from the Opposition], as the means at once of enabling the people to obtain their corn cheaper, and at the same time making the transition for the agricultural interest less abrupt [hear, hear]. But was no such proposal ever made? [cheers.] Is the proposal for a moderate fixed duty thought of by the right hon. gentleman the member for Stamford for the first time? [hear.] And what was the way in which that proposition was received? [hear.] Why, when it would have been a wise proposition when the people of this country, who were asking for a change of the corn-law, would have considered it a generous and spontaneous concession—when it would at once have lowered the price generally of food to the people, and have enabled the agriculturist to prepare for those further changes which the laws of economical science would finally have required [hear]—I say when it might have been, and as I believe would have been, a wise change, then there was the most violent, the most clamorous, the most pertinacious opposition to it [hear]. But now, when the corn-laws have been utterly abolished—when the people of this country have the satisfaction of knowing that no law interposes in the way of their obtaining the articles of their subsistence at the cheapest price at which commerce, trade, and agriculture can bring them to them—when they have already tasted the fruits of that liberty of commerce—when they are contented with the legislature, because the legislature has given them this benefit, and taken away all the shackles to that trade [hear], then when it would be utterly unwise—then when it would be almost madness to attempt the imposition of a duty [hear, hear], that is the time when hon. gentlemen who treated this proposition with the utmost scorn at a former period come down and make the proposition to the House [cheers].

He detailed facts showing the increased consumption, and lower price of articles used by the working-classes:—

There is another point to which I wish to call the attention of the House, though at this late hour I will not read the figures, and that is, the very great increase of consumption in some of the main articles consumed by the people of this country. From 1842 to 1848 there was an increase in the consumption of coffee of 80 per cent.; of sugar, 60 per cent.; of tea, 24; of cocoa, 30; of currants, 93; of raisins, 22; and of cotton, as computed to have been consumed in goods at home, of 35 per cent.; an increase in the consumption of articles of general use far exceeding any increase of population [hear, hear]. There is another point to which I wish to call attention, because it applies also to the language held by the hon. member (Mr. Hume), who would induce us to think that the people were continually becoming worse in condition, and find it more difficult to obtain the articles of subsistence; it is the very great change in price upon many articles of consumption. With respect to wheat in 1818, the average price was 98s.; in 1828, 60s. 6d.; in 1838, 64s. 7d.; in 1848, 50s. 6d. [hear, hear]. If I take the prices of some of those colonial articles to which I have just adverted,

taking, of course, the diminution of duty applying to many of them, I find the following were the prices in 1818, 1828, 1838, and 1848:—

	1818.	1828.	1838.	1848.
Coffee, per cwt.	£ 13 2	£ 8 17	£ 7 6 0	£ 5 17 0
Sugar, „	4 0	3 5	3 1 0	1 18 0
Tea, Congou, per lb.	0 6	0 5	0 4 3	0 3 14
Rice, per cwt.	2 13	1 16	1 14 0	0 16 0

In the raw materials of manufacture there has been a progressive reduction in the prices, duty paid, of the same given quantity, as the figures before me will show:—

	1818.	1828.	1838.	1848.
Cotton wool, —	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bowed Georgia,				
per lb.	0 1 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 4½
Flax, per ton.	70 0 0	36 0 0	35 0 0	32 0 0
Hemp, per ton.	49 0 0	43 10 0	30 0 0	28 0 0
Wool, Spanish,				
per lb.	0 6 6	0 3 3	0 2 8	0 1 10

Cotton yarn, in 1815 5 0 per lb.
ditto 1848 0 9 „

There has been a similar reduction in the price of leather. Now, there can hardly have been a great reduction in the price of these articles without a great and corresponding increase in the comforts of the people [hear, hear]; and when my hon. friend says there is a similar amount of taxation to what there was in former years, I consider that what this House will look to is, whether the people have the enjoyment of articles of a like general consumption in greater quantities than before [hear, hear]. Now, taking the article of sugar, I find that the duty has been recovering in some degree from the diminution made in the amount now levied upon it. But if I find that the people obtain 300,000 tons of sugar at the price at which they obtained 200,000 tons twelve years ago, that I think is a proof that they have greater means of enjoyment; and although they may lay out as much money as formerly in the purchase of this article, yet the proof that they have half as much sugar again as they had is a proof that they are better off, and that they are in the enjoyment of a larger share of the comforts of life.

He concluded with a general defence of the measures and policy of the Government, which had been successful at home, and had tended to preserve peace abroad.

Mr. DISRAELI replied, with sneers at Sir Charles Wood for his statistics, and at Sir Robert Peel for having neglected to study the doctrine of reciprocity. With regard to a fixed duty on corn he said:—

The reason his right hon. friend [Mr. Herries] had given notice of that motion was simply this—he had perused to-night, with blank astonishment, the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer [laughter and cheers], and finding that affairs were in rather a critical state—that, in fact, the picture which had been drawn the other night, and which was certainly not very promising, was not at all likely to be realized—he thought no time should be lost in endeavouring to arrest the course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was pursuing, and in attempting at least to secure the dividends of the public creditors. He (Mr. Disraeli) would never propose a 5s. duty upon corn as a protection to native industry, for a 5s. duty was certainly a paltry thing [laughter and cheers]; but there was a duty which might not be called as paltry, which the noble lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) had once proposed, and which the agriculturists did not accept. But when the noble lord taunted them with so much acerbity, he (Mr. Disraeli) must ask the House to recollect, by whose advice and influence the agriculturists were induced to refuse that paltry duty [loud cheers], which would probably have prevented much of the inconvenience which was felt in the country at this moment.

He concluded as follows:—

One would almost imagine, from the right hon. baronet's (Sir R. Peel's) tone, that he had never for a moment held a different opinion upon these questions (cheers from the Protectionist benches); but that he had been born an infant Hercules, to strangle the serpents of protection and monopoly [cheers and laughter]. The right hon. baronet now attacked protection, as if he had a personal feeling against it, and entered into a crusade against the system of commercial reciprocity. That was, however, a system which had been upheld by the opinions of men of very high talent and position in this country, who were unconnected with party politics; and he believed it would require much more discussion and thought in that House, before this system could be thrown into the limbo of stale opinions to which the right hon. baronet had consigned so many of his former convictions [laughter and cheers]. He (Mr. Disraeli) begged to say to those who had considered that the colonial empire was in danger, and that the foreign affairs of the country were mismanaged, that the issue now at stake was not a commercial question. This was in fact a vote of confidence in a Government who had been more than three years in power, and who had effected certain results; it was a vote of confidence in an empty and exhausted exchequer [laughter], in an endangered colonial empire, in Danish blockades and Sicilian insurrections, in a prostrate and betrayed agriculture [loud cheers], and in the desolation of Ireland. He would say to hon. gentlemen opposite, "Vote for these objects; vote for the Government in which you place this confidence; but if you give this vote, at least have the decency to cease your recriminations and silence your complaints" [cheers].

On a division, the numbers were—for the motion, 156; against it, 296; majority, 140.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Brougham drew attention to the views of prison discipline maintained by Captain Maconochie and Mr. Charles Pearson, based on an industrial discipline for prisoners regulated so as to make their condition and ultimate discharge dependent on the voluntary execution of labour. Lord Brougham expounded the propositions and arguments at some length, attacking the costly and luxurious style of experimental systems now in vogue, and especially the system of Reading Gaol; and he concluded by moving a series of resolutions, which he hoped the House would adopt, if not now, in the following session of Par-

liament. They recommended a complete classification of prisoners, both of accused prisoners and of convicts; a rigid style of food, raiment, and lodging; industrial discipline, the labour to go in support of the prison funds, but not to interfere with the industry of the poor at large; separate labour in suitable cases; time sentences with labour, instead of time sentences only; religious and moral instruction; and careful selection of zealous and efficient officers.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN expressed a cordial concurrence in much that Lord Brougham urged, but doubted some parts; required time for experiments and inquiries now in progress, and said that if the resolutions were pressed he must move the previous question.

The Earl of CHICHESTER defended the Separate system at Pentonville; the Bishop of OXFORD and the Earl of HARROWBY, Reading. Resolutions withdrawn.

On Monday, Lord BROUGHAM added two resolutions to those he had moved on Friday last on the subject of prison discipline, for the purpose of showing the necessity which existed for separate confinement in order to avoid contamination, and to shorten imprisonment before trial by making more frequent gaol deliveries, which might be effected by the county courts, the judges of which were perfectly competent to that duty.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES BILL.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock on Monday, when the amendments to the Marriage (Scotland) Bill having been considered,

The LORD ADVOCATE moved that the bill be read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. F. MACKENZIE complained that the committee to whom the bill had been referred had refused to receive the proffered evidence of eight gentlemen from various parts of Scotland peculiarly competent to give expression to the popular opinion on the subject. He opposed the measure as altogether contrary to the opinions of high legal authorities in Scotland, and to the feelings of the Scotch people.

Mr. ELLIOT, as chairman of the committee, explained that the reason why the evidence referred to had been declined was because those offering it were not of the legal profession—the business of the committee being to inquire into the state of the law, and not to go into an endless examination as to the opinion of the people of Scotland *pro* and *con*. His opinion was, that the opinions of the people in that country were decidedly hostile to the existing most anomalous and mischievous law.

Sir G. CLERK considered that the business of the committee had been quite as much to ascertain the opinions of the people of Scotland on the operation of the law as to inquire what the law really was, a point which did not call for so formal an inquiry. He had no objection to forbid border marriages, but could not consent to a further change, which change the Scotch people neither desired nor would agree to.

The LORD ADVOCATE reminded the House that this, and the Registration of Births, &c., Bill, were not now brought forward for the first time, they having passed the House of Lords in 1848, and were sent down to that House and read a second time, but in consequence of the late period of the session and the press of other business, they were not further proceeded with; there was therefore nothing in the objection as to necessity for delay. The right hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to review the state of the existing law, and the expediency of its alteration, concluding by stating that he asked the House to pass the measure on three grounds; first, in order to give certainty to the constitution of the marriage contract; secondly, to ensure publicity to that contract, thus preventing the monstrous evil of clandestine marriages; and thirdly, because of the provision it made for a public notice of the intention to marry, and of the impediment it presented in the way of hasty and fraudulent marriages.

Mr. McNEILL energetically opposed the further proceeding of a measure, against which all the boroughs in Scotland, containing one-third of the whole population of that country, some of the counties, and two general Assemblies of the Church, had petitioned. For a period of three years attempts had been made to pass this and similar bills, and they throughout had been most strenuously opposed by the people of Scotland, and now it was to be attempted to be thrust down their throats. He admitted that the measure contained some good points, but the evils so much predominated as to justify his giving it his most strenuous opposition.

Mr. F. MAUL stated the various grounds on which he supported the bill, and Mr. HUME gave the bill his most unqualified opposition.

On a division, the motion for a third reading of the bill on Monday next was carried by a majority of five only, the numbers 73 to 68, a result which was received with loud cheers by the opponents of the measure.

Mr. GLADSTONE expressed a hope, after what was now seen to be the sense of a large portion of the House, and what was known as to the sense of the people of Scotland on the subject, that no further attempt would be made to waste the time of the House by proceeding further with the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that after what had taken place he would consider between then and Thursday what course to pursue. In the meantime, as the motion had been carried, perhaps there would be no objection to reading the bill a third time at once. This proposition was opposed by Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. HUME, and Lord LINCOLN, when the debate was adjourned to Thursday next.

Mr. HUME hoped the Registration of Births, &c., Bill would be considered at the same time, Mr.

BOUVIER observed that many hon. members who objected to the Marriage Bill were favourable to that for Registration.

The House then temporarily adjourned.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

At the evening session, the House having resolved itself into committee,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution, that £500,000 be granted to complete the line of railway between Dublin and Galway, the whole estimated expense of the line yet to be carried out from Athlone to Galway being £800,000. He proposed that upon the sum advanced by Government interest at 3½ per cent. should be paid, repayment of the capital sum not to commence before the expiration of ten years, and then to be made by instalments, the security for the loan being the whole line between Dublin and Galway. The money to be advanced in sums not exceeding £100 at a time; no new advance to be made until it was shown that the previous advance had been fairly expended on the works. For every £100,000 advanced by Government, the company would have to advance £60,000, and it was proposed that unless the line was completed within the stipulated period of two years, the Government should take possession of the line and dispose of it in the way deemed most expedient. He was happy in having it in his power to state that there was an increased disposition on the part of capitalists to invest money in the particular part of the country in question, and it was only needed to afford such facilities as that now proposed for more ready access to the various portions of the district, and for bringing back the produce to the English markets, to increase this tendency in a greater degree.

Mr. FRENCH, in a speech of statistical details as to the cost and receipts of foreign and British railways, drew the attention of the House to the necessity of securing the completion of trunk lines throughout Ireland, but concluded without submitting any amendment in furtherance of that more general object.

Mr. GOULBURN said that, this advance could have no immediate effect in relieving the distress of Ireland; and, by being made at a lower rate of interest than money could be obtained for in the market, this system, if persevered in, would involve the Government, with a weak Exchequer, in great difficulty; whilst he doubted whether railways, in a country not quite prepared for them, were likely to prove beneficial. But the question was, whether it was prudent, in the present state of the revenue, to embark in a further outlay for railways in Ireland, the burden of which must be eventually borne by the people of the United Kingdom.

Mr. HUME, as a general rule, looked with jealousy upon such an advance of the public money; and he had, therefore, well considered the principle upon which this loan was to be made, and had come to the conclusion that it might be defended upon the soundest principles.

Mr. ROEBUCK was bound to look at England as well as Ireland. How was this money to be obtained? Whence was it to come? From the earnings of the people of this country. Why should the State be a lender if private lenders could be found? and, if private lenders would not come forward, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not justified in lending the public money. He therefore entered his protest against such a loan, in the name of the industrious population of his own country, whom it was unjust to tax for the driving of railroads in any part of a country which would not help itself.

Mr. HUME reminded Mr. Roebuck that this was a loan, not of money, but of the credit of the Government.

Sir H. BARRON enumerated various loans made to English undertakings, and asked, in a tone so nearly in the key of Mr. Roebuck's voice as to excite much merriment, why his bile had slumbered when those loans had been proposed, and why it had been raised when a loan was made to Ireland, at an usurious interest, upon ample security, which would be a positive advantage to the Exchequer?

Sir T. D. AGLAND inquired whether the instalments due upon the advances in 1847 had been paid up; if they had been, during such a scene of distress, it was idle to talk of risk.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that every sixpence of interest upon the advances had been punctually paid.

Mr. PETO, Mr. FREWEN, Sir L. O'BRIEN, and Mr. H. HERBERT, spoke in favour of the resolution, which was agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, after stating the sums which had been advanced for the relief of distressed unions in the west of Ireland, moved that the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury be authorized to advance out of the consolidated fund £150,000 to be applied to the relief of certain distressed Poor-law unions in Ireland.

Mr. STAFFORD inquired whether a list of the unions would be furnished, and whether the Government meant to enforce the repayment of the workhouse loan more stringently?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER read a list of the unions to which it was proposed to make advances, and was understood to defer an answer to the other question.

This resolution was also agreed to, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COPYHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL.—The motion to go into committee on the bill was on Wednesday, in the House of Commons, rejected by 71 to 11.

COUNT OUT.—Mr. J. O'CONNELL was addressing

the House on tenant-right (Ireland), when an hon. member moved that the House be counted. As only 33 members were found to be present, the House adjourned at a quarter to eight.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES BILL.—On Thursday, Mr. ADDERLEY asked if Government could lay the proposed amendments on the bill before the House: it was of importance that the amendments should be known before the second reading took place. Mr. HAWES said, if the House sanctioned the second reading of the bill, the amendments would then be printed; but it was very unusual to print amendments to a bill before the second reading. The Earl of LINCOLN backed Mr. Adderley's request; observing that it was very "unusual" for a Government to announce alterations before the second reading of a bill. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought it would be exceedingly inconvenient to print the proposed amendments before the second reading took place; and he could not agree to take a course so very unusual.

THE CHARTER.—Minority of 13 (against 222) who voted for Mr. F. O'Connor's motion respecting the Charter:—

Fox, W. J.	O'Connell, J.	Walmsley, Sir J.
Greene, J.	Pearson, C.	
Heyworth, L.	Scholefield, W.	TELLERS.
Hume, J.	Tancred, H. W.	O'Connor, F.
Lushington, C.	Thompson, Colonel	Crawford, S.
Nugent, Lord	Thompson, George	

The House of Commons resumed the committee on this bill on Thursday, and a number of amendments were proposed, giving effect to the innumerable and conflicting views of the several members, and mostly tending to relax the limits on relief; but, on the whole, the Government bill was maintained nearly in its original shape. Among other amendments, an attempt was made by Mr. LAWLESS to suspend the quarter-acre clause for a limited period: negatived by 74 to 12. On Friday evening, the Report of the Committee was received and agreed to. The opportunity was taken by several Members to attempt the addition of various clauses; but Government maintained its ground.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—In reply to Mr. HUME on Friday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed his belief that the assistance afforded by the Emperor of Russia, at the request of the Emperor of Austria, towards suppressing the insurrection in Hungary, constitutes no breach of the treaty of Vienna. He had heard of no agreement between Austria and Russia for conceding to the latter a portion of Europe. To Mr. OSBORNE, Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he could not, in the time allowed for answering questions, state his grounds for calling it an "insurrection" in Hungary.

THE AUDIT OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS BILL was brought down from the House of Lords on Monday, read a first time in the Commons, and the second reading fixed for to-morrow. Lord MONTEAGLE, on the same evening, in the Lords, presented a petition from certain shareholders in the Eastern Counties Railway Company, complaining of the manner in which they had been deceived by certain of their directors with regard to an amalgamation bill, and stating that they could have no remedy in case some measure like the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill should not be passed into law.

THE ORDANCE ESTIMATES.—Mr. HENLEY has given notice that on the ordance estimates being moved to-morrow, he should submit an amendment for the reduction of salaries ten per cent.

CURIOUS QUESTION AS TO SABBATH-BREAKING.—On Thursday last, at the New Bailey, Salford, seven men were summoned before the sitting magistrates for carting on a Sunday a stack of hay, the property of a poor widow, living in the neighbourhood of Manchester. It appeared that on Sunday the weather was unsettled, and the men were employed by the widow to get in the hay, it being agreed that they should be remunerated, not by money, but by drink.—Mr. Harding, on behalf of the defendants, said that the getting in of the hay was an act of necessity, and contended that the circumstances of the case fully apologized for the transaction. He remarked that even if the magistrates convicted, they could but fine them five shillings each. This they would be unable to pay, and the alternative would be to put them in the stocks; but fortunately no stocks now existed. Mr. Trafford said there were stocks at Eccles, but this was denied by a gentleman in court. It was also stated that there were no stocks at Worsley; and that, indeed, nowhere in the neighbourhood of Manchester did this relic of barbarous punishment exist. Mr. Harding further said that people had a perfect right to hold wakes, to have May-poles, and to amuse themselves in other ways on Sundays, though such acts were more of a desecration than was the getting in of a load of hay under the circumstances stated. The magistrates consulted, and, after a short time, Mr. Trafford said that, under the circumstances, they would not convict; and Mr. W. R. Wood said he thought that, under the circumstances, the act was perfectly justifiable, inasmuch as it was an act of charity to the widow, and, as such, ought not to be visited with the penalties of this enactment. The men were then, of course, discharged.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.—The Government has put forth a new series of management clauses; or, rather, a remodelling of the old ones. The Government have made several concessions, particularly on the question of referring disputes on religious matters to the bishop, whose decision shall be final, and of requiring the committee to consist of communicants. In other respects, there is little in the new clauses that differs from the old.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

On Wednesday evening a public meeting in furtherance of the objects sought to be attained by the association which bears this title was held in the Princess's Theatre, which was crowded in every part. Sir J. Walmsley, M.P., presided, and was supported by J. Hume, Esq., M.P., J. Williams, Esq., M.P., Lord D. Stuart, M.P., B. M. Wilcox, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Mr. Serjeant Shee, W. Williams, Esq., W. A. Wilkinson, Esq., J. I. Travers, Esq., T. Prout, Esq., W. Clark, Esq., W. J. Hall, Esq., H. T. Atkinson, Esq., J. Collett, Esq., Sir F. Knowles, Bart., and very many other gentlemen. After the Chairman had opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, appealing to all who heard him to unite as one man, forgetting all personal feelings and animosities, in one earnest, determined, and continuous effort to do moral battle for the sovereignty of the people, Mr. Nicholay moved the first resolution, which, after an expression of the necessity of a real representation of the people to correct the evils of class legislation, recommended as one of the most powerful means for the peaceful accomplishment of that great object, the system of the Freehold Land Societies, established for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of 40s. freeholds. He expressed his conviction that a continuance of meetings like the present must ensure success to the cause.

Mr. HUME, M.P., on rising, was loudly cheered. He said the present meeting reminded him of the exertions of that parish some seventeen years ago, when they assembled to the number of 20,000, peaceable and determined, and effected their object of reform. They were then united, and it was only by subsequent divisions that the Tories had been allowed to refuse the people their rights [cheers]. Conscious of that fact, some members of the House of Commons called on their fellow-subjects to meet and show that the people required more control over their own affairs, instead of being dictated to by the few who were now placed in power. That course they were determined to follow. They hoped to have the union of the middle-class electors with the mass of the people, and with that view the association was acting. The repeal of the corn-laws had, he was sorry to say, led to apathy, instead of increased exertion. The discussion of last night, however, had opened their eyes. He had drawn up the Charter, but he could tell them, as the result of his experience, that all reforms, to be effectual, must be carried by the great mass of the people, and while he bated not a jot of his original opinions he was willing to take as much as he could get. In the House of Commons last night the Minister of the day said he thought the suffrage might be extended to the working classes, but he saw no call for it. He (Mr. Hume) called on the meeting to show Lord John Russell that there was a demand for the extension of the franchise, and that it was necessary to meet the existing discontent by placing the legislature of the country on a broader, a more popular, and more secure basis. For many years their representative system had been at the top of the ladder—it was now at the bottom. He had stated in Parliament that those who had no voice in the Government of the country were nearly slaves, and he repeated now, that from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 of the people were in that condition. Do what he and his friends might in Parliament, their efforts were useless, and until the constitution of the House of Commons was changed there was no hope for their cause. As an old and experienced reformer—not a milk-and-water reformer—he had great pleasure in supporting the resolution before them.

Lord D. STUART (who was also loudly cheered) said, he was prepared to insist on the largest extension of the suffrage, shortening the duration of Parliaments, equal electoral districts, the ballot, and the abolition of that absurdity, the property qualification [cheers]. When a great nation was united in its demand for a good and proper object, the result must be to secure its attainment [cheers].

Mr. J. WILLIAMS, M.P., congratulated the assembly on the victory recently gained in the city, and expressed a hope that the Lords would not dare to throw back on the citizens the man of their choice [hear, hear]. He considered the extension of the suffrage the most important of the measures advocated by the association; financial reform was but a dust in the balance. He would give a vote to every man twenty-one years of age, who had been twelve months resident [cheers].

Mr. J. CASSELL then seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. NICHOLAY, and Mr. A. MACKAY supported it.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR, M.P., said this was the first time he had ever addressed a middle class meeting. While the association pursued the course it had marked out he should offer no opposition; he hoped the working classes would offer none; but till the labour question was solved, and the industrious artisan could live comfortably by the sweat of his brow, the condition of the country would never be satisfactory. In alluding to the debate of the preceding night, and the course taken by Lord J. Russell, the hon. gentleman observed that his lordship was the smallest man both in mind and body that he had ever seen for nothing [laughter].

Mr. H. HETHERINGTON supported the resolution. Hitherto the working classes had acted on a policy which had retarded their cause, by opposing every proposition short of the People's Charter [hear, hear].

The resolution was then put, and agreed to; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

On the same evening a meeting for the same pur-

pose was held in the Manor-rooms, Hackney, which were densely crowded, many ladies being present. S. Morley, Esq., was in the chair, and the meeting was addressed, among others, by the Rev. Dr. Massie, Sir W. Clay, M.P., and Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., and by Mr. W. TOWNSEND, a Chartist, who said he was delighted to find the middle and lower classes uniting together for the obtainment of their just rights.

SECOND REPORT ON THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The select committee appointed by the House of Commons to continue the inquiry undertaken by a committee appointed last year, to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, and to whom the evidence taken before the said committee was referred, and who were empowered to report the evidence taken before them from time to time to the house, and who were further empowered to report their observations to the House; have considered the matters referred to them, and agreed to the following report:—

That the committee which was appointed in the last session of Parliament to consider the best means which Great Britain can adopt for providing for the final extinction of the slave-trade, adopted certain resolutions, which were reported to the House. In the purport of those resolutions this committee is agreed with the committee of last session.

That a long and large experience of attempts to suppress the slave-trade by a naval force leads to the conclusion that to put down that trade by such means is impracticable.

That over and above a return to the system of discouragement by commercial legislation, several measures have been suggested as suitable auxiliaries to the present preventive system, particularly the destruction of barracoons, the infliction of the penalties of piracy on the captains and crews of vessels engaged in the slave-trade, and the enforced liberation of all slaves illegally imported into Brazil and the Spanish colonies.

That your committee have considered whether these expedients are practically available, as they conceive that if that were the case, such expedients ought to be tried before the abandonment of the system of forcible suppression should be resolved upon. But even assuming that Great Britain either is actually entitled, or could by negotiation acquire a title, to adopt all these measures, your committee are still convinced that such a prosecution of them as could alone be effectual would not be sustained by the general opinion of other civilized countries; would be attended with the imminent risk of very serious calamities; and would scarcely be sooner commenced than abandoned.

Your committee are therefore constrained to believe that no modification of the system of force can effect the suppression of the slave-trade, and they cannot undertake the responsibility of recommending the continuance of that system. Your committee are not, however, prepared to recommend the immediate and unconditional withdrawal, by Great Britain, of her contingent from that system which her influence has been so mainly instrumental in recommending to other countries without any communication with those countries, and without any definite understanding of their views.

Your committee are, however, of opinion, that the aim of those communications should be to release Great Britain from such treaty engagements in respect to the slave-trade as place the question of maintaining a blockading squadron beyond the free and exclusive control of British authorities.

Your committee do not conceive that if the use of force is to be abandoned, it therefore follows that Great Britain is to become neutral or indifferent with respect to the slave-trade.

It is painful to your committee to acknowledge want of success in an undertaking to which the intelligence, the energy, and the wealth of Britain have been so long and so unsparingly applied—an undertaking the success of which this country has endeavoured to insure by great sacrifices of human life, and for which it has consented to place at constant hazard the peace of the world; but nothing can absolve your committee from the duty of recognising the truth of the case as their inquiry has brought it under view.

It would still be the duty of the British Government to avow its unabated hostility to the African slave-trade; to employ every means compatible with a just regard to the independence of other states to promote the mitigation of its evils, and to accelerate its final extinction; and by no means to shrink from suggesting further pacific efforts, and even further sacrifices, in the cause for which it has already toiled so much, if at any time they should be found necessary for the attainment of so happy a consummation.

That your committee entertain the hope that the internal improvement and civilization of Africa will be one of the most effective means of suppressing the slave-trade; and for this purpose, that the instruction of the natives by missionary labours, by education, and by all other practical efforts, and the extension of legitimate commerce, ought to be encouraged wherever the influence of England can be directed, and especially where it has already been beneficially exerted.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN.—Last week, an accident, which might have had serious consequences, happened to the Rev. George Gilfillan, of Dundee. Mr. Gilfillan, it appears, had been officiating for Mr. Stirling at Kerriemuir, and on his return to Forfar, he was thrown from a horse, and dragged for some distance. The Rev. Mr. Murray, of Forfar, was walking alongside when the horse started off, but could render no assistance. Mr. Gilfillan received sundry bruises, but providentially came easier off than could have been expected.—*Scottish Press.*

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods and Forests have allotted two pieces of ground in the Park of Holyrood at Edinburgh, each between three and four acres in extent, to be used as public washing and bleaching grounds.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—We are enabled to state that the following vessels of the royal navy will most likely compose the royal squadron, on her Majesty's visit to Ireland next month. They will be all steam vessels, either propelled by the screw or paddle-wheel.

	Guns	Men	Commanders
Victoria and Albert	3	118	Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence.
Black Eagle	—	88	Master Com. Cook.
La Hogue (screw)	60	500	Captain Macdougall.
Arrogant (screw)	46	450	Captain R. Fitzroy.
Dragon	6	300	Captain W. H. Hall.
Sphinx	6	160	Com. Hewlett.
Stromboli	6	160	Com. Lord A. Beauleark.
Banshee	2	40	Master Com. Smithett.
Fire Queen	—	29	Master Com. Allen.

On the coast of Ireland the royal squadron will most probably be joined by one or two other steamers; the Shearwater, 2, Lieutenant Commander Turnour; the Trident, 2, Lieutenant Commander Risk; the Lucifer, 2, Lieutenant Commander Lloyd; and the Dwarf, 1, screw steamer, Lieutenant Commander Osborne, without any more commissioning or interfering with the routine duties of the service. This will give her Majesty an escort of thirteen steamers (including the royal yacht), mounting 1361 guns, the aggregate of whose complement will be nearly 2,000 officers, seamen, and marines.—*United Service Gazette.*

LAW AND POLICE.

O'CONNOR'S LAND SCHEME.—At the Northampton county court, on Thursday, a shoemaker of the name of Gubbins brought an action against Feargus O'Connor, M.P., for two sums of £2 10s. each, paid by the plaintiff in April, 1846, and March, 1847, to the defendant, for shares in the Chartist Land Scheme. Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff for £2 9s. 9d. and costs.

THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Franco Maccagnone Granatelli, commonly called Prince Granatelli, Louis Scalia, and John Moody, surrendered to take their trial for having unlawfully enlisted men and equipped vessels of war for the purpose of being employed hostily against his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, the lawful Sovereign of that country, contrary to the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1819, commonly called the Foreign Enlistment Act. The trial was adjourned. Among the witnesses examined was Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary. The case was resumed on Friday, and terminated on Saturday. Mr. Justice Coltman, in summing up, remarked, that the offence charged was no further immoral and improper than as being a violation of an Act of Parliament; and that a great deal of the case for the prosecution consisted of alleged conversations, which was a description of evidence that was always looked upon with a good deal of caution, because it was obviously a most easy matter entirely to alter the effect of a conversation by a slight misrepresentation of what actually occurred. The position occupied by the chief witness for the prosecution, Colonel Aubrey, who acted as a paid spy of the Neapolitan Court, justifies the old axiom, that it is always the guiltiest party who turns King's evidence; and the counsel for the defence called upon the jury to place no reliance upon his unsupported evidence. The prisoners were acquitted. The *Times* ascribes the failure of the prosecution to the clumsiness of our legal forms, and, vexed at the result, labours to show, in spite of "the technical acquittal," that Lord Palmerston was criminally cognizant of the whole.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON AND IRELAND.—A special Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, "to consider the propriety of purchasing estates and waste lands in Ireland, with a view to cultivate and improve the same, so as to benefit Ireland and give employment to its people, and at the same time secure to the Corporation a return of the capital to be invested, with interest, and to adopt such measures thereon as the Court may deem expedient." A letter was read from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the Lord Mayor, expressing "the feelings of satisfaction, he could almost say of delight, with which he read the report of a meeting held on Friday last, at the Mansion-house, under the auspices of his lordship." Lord Clarendon would not recommend the investment of English capital in the manner contemplated, did he not conscientiously believe it would be remunerative. He thought such an investment could not fail to be profitable: "the moment is eminently propitious for the undertaking, because political excitement is at an end, agrarian outrage consequent upon the competition for land is now very rare, and the only anxiety of the people is to obtain employment, or the means of emigrating." The most minute and accurate information on every matter connected with land, population, and local expenditure, exists in Dublin, and should be placed at the disposal of the Corporation committee. The assistance of every official person in Dublin should be freely given, and no effort of his own should be wanting in the furtherance of a project which he hoped was about to be realized by the Corporation of London. On the motion of Mr. D. Wire, it was resolved to appoint a ward committee, to inquire and report on the whole subject. Such a committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of the Lord Mayor, fourteen aldermen, and twenty-nine common councilmen.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (JULY).

SECOND NOTICE.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW, which, though always well written, is apt to be somewhat dull, is, this quarter, very readable. "Religious Doubters" is a sketch of Sterling's life, penned in a liberal spirit. In noticing the attack of the *English Review* on Archdeacon Hare, the reviewer says:—

"Nor do we now agree with such as think that the editor's clerical profession, or his fears for the probable consequences in particular cases, should have withheld this exhibition of a daring but honest speculation. We ourselves have little sympathy with those who are afraid of investigating a phenomenon like Sterling. Our only demand would be that the biography of such a man should be honestly written; for we can easily conceive that such a theme, in the hands of an unscrupulous talented advocate, might have furnished a text-book for infidels."

"Brampton Rectory; or, the Lesson of Life," is a review of a religious novel, in which High Church and Low Church characteristics are the staple topics. We cull a few sentences from the article, which is written with a degree of candour and moderation at which Puseyism cannot but be shocked:—

OPENING OF CHURCHES DAILY.

"We enter our protest against such papistical innovations. When the heart is really awakened there can be required no other stimulant to private devotion than the innate longings of the heart itself; communion may be held with God in the crowded street as in the vaulted dome; the earnestness of the Christian which, without utterance, characterises real prayer, may be ever exercised; and all have opportunities, if they choose to avail themselves of them, of withdrawing from the public gaze, and, either in the solitude of their own chambers, or beneath the canopy of heaven, nature's glorious temple, of pouring out their hearts in praise, thanksgiving, and supplication."

CRYING UP THE CHURCH.

"We believe that neither the Church nor the minister have any efficacy *per se* in the salvation of the sinner; we regard them as mere instruments in carrying out the redemption covenant, and so our Church teaches in her Articles; and we cannot but contemplate with alarm the dangerous tendencies of the theory so commonly in vogue at our universities—that the Church and the Church alone is the fountain containing the waters of salvation, and her ministers the sole instruments by which they can be savingly applied to the hearts of men."

SEPARATISTS NOT SCHISMATICS.

"When we look back on the crude teaching and defective pastoral superintendence of the clergy of the Church of England as seen in its operations until within a few years, and contrast with these the earnest devotion of a Wesley, a Fletcher, and a Whitefield, we feel that, instead of holding up our heads and scornfully branding Separatists with the name of 'Schismatics,' we ought rather to be humbled to the dust, and to thank God, first, that he did his work when we were asleep; and, secondly, that he has again caused his Spirit to reanimate our Church and has set our candlestick up on high."

APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

"If this succession was indisputably necessary, should we not see the blessing of God and the Spirit of God resting uniformly on the ministry of such men, and as uniformly withheld from those who are not of this succession? But, as the very reverse of this is the fact, we contend that, however the Church of England may be justified in requiring its observance by all her ministers, there is no ground for believing that the ministers of other parts of the holy Catholic Church, each being appointed according to their respective regulations, are not duly qualified to preach the Gospel and administer the sacraments."

"Horatio Nelson and Emma Hamilton" is a very spirited and interesting narrative from a confessedly indulgent hand. The career of the beautiful and brilliant, yet erring, Lady Hamilton was a very romantic one, and its melancholy close suggestive of a severe moral lesson. "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers" is an exciting and admirably-written sketch, suggested by Mr. Warburton's book, which is highly applauded. "The Religion of Architecture" reviews, in a spirit of enthusiastic admiration, "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," by the author of "Modern Painters," a work apparently of great power and eloquence. The following passages quoted from the book will rather startle our shopkeeping friends:—

"How is it that the tradesmen cannot understand that custom is to be had only by selling good tea and cheese and cloth; and that people come to them for their honesty, and readiness, and their right wares, and not because they have Greek cornices over their windows, or their names in large gilt letters over their house-fronts? How pleasurable it would be to have the power of going through the streets of London pulling down those brackets and friezes and large names, restoring to the tradesmen the capital they had spent in architecture, and putting them on honest and equal terms, each with his name in black letters over his door, not shouted down the street from the upper stories, and each with a plain wooden shop casement, with small panes in it that people would not think of breaking in order to be sent to prison? How much better for them would it be—how much happier, how much wiser, to put their trust upon their own truth and industry, and not on the idiocy of their customers. It is curious, and it says little for our national probity on the one hand, or prudence on the other, to see the whole system of our street decoration based on the idea that people must be baited to a shop as moths are to a candle. But it will be said that much of the best wooden decoration of the middle ages was in shop-fronts. No: it was in house-fronts, of which the shop was a part, and received its natural and consistent

portion of the ornament. In those days men lived, and intended to live, by their shops, and over them, all their days; they were contented with them, and happy in them."

The writer is equally an Iconoclast in the matter of Railway architecture:—

"Better bury gold in their embankments than put it in ornaments on the stations. Will a single traveller be willing to pay an increased fare on the South Western because the columns of the terminus are covered with patterns from Nineveh? He will only care less for the Ninevite Ivories in the British Museum; or on the North Western, because there are old English-looking spandrils to the roof of the station at Crewe. He will only have less pleasure in their prototypes at Crewe House. Railroad architecture has or would have a dignity of its own if it were only left to its work. You would not put rings on the fingers of a smith at his anvil."

"Man Primeval" is a review of Dr. Harris's work, which is spoken of favourably, though exception is taken to some of its contents. "Jewel and the Reformation;" "Romanism and Civilization;" "Puritans and the Pilgrim Fathers;" and "Southey's Common-place Book;" are the titles of the remaining articles, which, however, we cannot notice separately.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE contains articles entitled, "Scotch Bills and Scotch Representation;" "Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers;" "The Nemesis of Faith;" "The Modern Vassal;" "Reade's Revelations of Life;" "Miranda" (finished!); "Recent Travel in South America;" "The Gold Seeker of Guazacoalco;" "Expedition to Discover the Sources of the White Nile;" "Botanical Science;" with the usual contents of the magazine. The first on the list complains with much tartness of the mode in which Scottish business is treated by the Legislature, and which is attributed to the incapacity of its representatives, the majority of whom

"Belong to the class of respectable men, who are competent to manage their own affairs, to mix in society without reproach, and to pass through the world in an easy and creditable way. They will not materially trouble themselves on public affairs. The wonder regarding them is their presence in Parliament under any condition. Why were they sent there, and why did they go? are very reasonable queries; but very difficult to answer. If there be any genius in Scotland, it is not represented amongst the members."

The new number of the WESTMINSTER REVIEW is not a very attractive one. The paper on the "Poems of Alfred Tennyson" would probably have been more valuable had it been written by a cooler and less enthusiastic "disciple." As it is, we feel inclined to say of the writer what he has himself said of the poet—"nor do we presume that we have seized always, if ever, the meaning of the" critic. He has, however, selected some beautiful passages. Mr. Layard's work is made the subject of a lengthened and pains-taking paper, entitled, "Ancient Assyria." "The Literature of the Middle Ages" suggests several points of contrast between past and present times:—

"Doubtless, the dramatic effect, the picturesque character of the middle ages, is enhanced from these inconsistencies and contrasts—from the opposition of the brilliant lights of knightly honour and valor with the dark shadows of ambition, revenge, and crime. In this respect our modern times are far inferior; we afford ourselves no emotions, we permit ourselves no sacrifices (except those of ease and health, in pursuit of wealth); we ensure our lives, fortunes, persons, ships—everything, in short, but our own happiness; we stave off every calamity we fear; we parry every misfortune we can imagine, by precautions which, though they do not bar all accidents, do effectually deprive them of that grand and tragic character which so powerfully affects the nobler sensations implanted in the heart of man."

"Botany" is a pleasantly written article, abounding in curious particulars. "Earthquakes in New Zealand" is full of details, which will be eagerly read by all who are interested in that rising colony. "Freehold Assurance and Colonization" sets forth principles which contain, as the writer believes,

"The germ of a new phase of social existence, the main feature of which shall be the elevation of the labourer, even in Ireland, to the dignity of a human being, and the rapid development of the great but neglected riches of the soil, both at home and in the colonies."

We cannot spare space to give an outline of the scheme. The article on Hungary, written with a view "to promote a juster knowledge of the merits of the Hungarian war," has much valuable historical, geographical, and statistical information. "Louis Napoleon and the French Elections" sketches the reactionary career of the French President with deserved severity:—

"We close our narrative, with Paris declared in a state of siege; six popular journals suppressed, and their presses broken. The *National*, *La Presse*, and *Le Siècle* journals placed under a species of censorship, and threatened with the same fate, if they persist in reproaching Government with a violation of the constitution; all clubs interdicted for a year, with a provision for their final extinction by a law which is to regulate, that is, further to restrict the right of public meeting; the announcement of a similar law to restrict the press; and the arrest and prosecution for high treason ordered of twenty representatives, and a host of other persons suspected to have been employed in similar designs."

"Such is the wayward course of French liberty! Such is the policy of men calling themselves statesmen; men who cannot see that violence begets violence, and that the way to teach the people to respect the laws, is not by suspending them at the first moment they become inconvenient to the executive, or by violating their pro-

visions, but by placing their conduct in that respect above all suspicion."

ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL, Part II., is another addition to that class of publications for which we have to thank the Messrs. Chambers. The *Edinburgh Journal* maintains its ground, as from its general excellence it deserves to do, but its rivals have at least improved upon the original by the substitution of a spirit of earnestness for a chilling prudentialism, and by aiming at the cultivation of this moral sentiment rather than the commendation of an exclusively worldly wisdom. Eliza Cook has already acquired no inconsiderable reputation as a poetess—a reputation which is likely to be sustained by the somewhat bold experiment on which she has now ventured. Many of the pieces contained in the present part of the *Journal* are characteristic of the times—reflective, grave, and expressive of sympathy with the masses of the community in their struggles and aspirations; others are light, genial, and joyous, and all of a healthful and innocuous character.

REV. T. SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.—In an advertisement inserted in another column, our readers will notice that a remarkably cheap edition of this standard Commentary on the Scriptures is in course of publication by subscription by the Messrs. Seeley. We believe that they are the proprietors of the only complete edition of Mr. Scott's valuable Commentary, and therefore can alone publish the whole work as revised by its author. In addition to this, the present copy will contain valuable maps and indices, to adapt it to the demands of the present time. For other particulars we refer our readers to the advertisement.

HENRY VINCENT IN WALES.—Henry Vincent has at length commenced an important campaign. A few weeks ago, he visited Newport and Pontypool for the first time as a lecturer or public speaker since 1838; and this last week, he has set out upon a tour which already embraces Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelli, Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Pater, and Milford. Several places of importance will be omitted, I fear, this time; but surely the friends of liberal views, at Cardigan, Carmarthen, Aberystwyth, Brecon, &c., will bestir themselves ere long in order to secure his services. During the last week, he delivered four lectures at Swansea, and one at Llanelli. At Swansea, the chair was taken by Michael John Michael, Esq., Mayor; William Walters, Esq., ex-Mayor of Haverfordwest; David Walters, Esq.; and William Stroud, Esq. Dr. Hopkins, of Gwitrewen, presided at Llanelli. The two last lectures at Swansea will be presided over by Robert Eaton, Esq., and Henry Bath, Esq. The attendance in each place was very good, both as to number and character, comprising nearly all the thinking and intelligent classes. You will infer from the names of the gentlemen who presided at Swansea, that the vulgar prejudices against Mr. Vincent's views have no existence there. To a certain extent this is true, but among an extensive class his visits were anticipated with anxiety and trepidation, though I am glad to see that his presence has disabused the minds of all who had not made up their minds to be blind and deaf. Some of the good Church ladies and gentlemen, as well as aristocratic and old-fashioned Dissenters, were astonished to hear Henry Vincent, "the violent Chartist," give utterance to sentiments of such earnest Christian patriotism and high-toned morality. I have no doubt that the visit will be productive of great good, as the Welsh mind contains a vast amount of political radicalism, which only wants development and organization to constitute a powerful and enlightened public opinion in favour of all liberal measures. Could we not prevail upon the Peace Society to come and see us? If Elihu Burritt and our own countryman Richard would only spend two or three weeks with us, they would do their cause and Wales a service not easily estimated: will they take the hint?—*A Welsh Correspondent*.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON BOARD A RAMSGATE STEAMER.—As the "Little Western," one of the General Steam Navigation Company's steamers, was on her passage, on Friday morning, from Ramsgate to London, with a sail set on the foremast, a sudden land squall caught her when near Margate, which snapped the topmast short, and, in falling it came in contact with several of the passengers. Two females were brought into Margate, one of whom, about 60 years of age, supposed to be a matron or nurse to some establishment in town, was dead before she could be brought on shore; the other, a young woman from Ramsgate, on her way to take a situation in London, was severely injured. One gentleman was very much injured, but preferred going on to London, to be under his own medical attendant, who was telegraphed from Margate, to meet the boat at London-bridge on its arrival. Several others appeared on board with handkerchiefs, &c., bound round their heads, indicating their having received some contusion or other.

FIRE IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A serious accident happened in the Parliamentary train, which left the Waterloo-bridge station on Saturday morning, at twenty minutes past eight. It appears that one of the explosive signals which the guard had with him in the passengers' luggage van caught fire, exploded, and caused the other signals to explode. The luggage was set fire to, and a considerable portion of it was completely destroyed. Fortunately, the train was near the Andover-road station, and as soon as it reached assistance was procured, and the fire was extinguished.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE POETS IN A PUZZLE.—Cottle, in his "Life of Coleridge," relates the following amusing incident:—"I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh perplexity arose. I removed the harness without difficulty; but after many strenuous attempts I could not remove the collar. In despair I called for assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Wordsworth brought his ingenuity into exercise; but after several unsuccessful efforts he relinquished the achievement as a thing altogether impracticable. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but showed no more skill than his predecessors; for, after twisting the poor horse's neck almost to strangulation and the great danger of his eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing that the horse's head must have grown since the collar was put on; for, he said, 'it was a downright impossibility for such a huge *os frontis* to pass through so narrow an aperture.' Just at this instant a servant girl came near, and understanding the cause of our consternation, 'Ha! master,' said she, 'you don't go about the work in the right way—you should do like this,' when, turning the collar upside down, she slipped it off in a moment, to our great humiliation and wonderment, each satisfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge in the world to which we had not yet attained."

TALK ABOUT AND OF AMERICANS.—Should one ever hesitate as to the place of nativity of one of our free and enlightened citizens, there exists a test, which, potent as the spear of Ithuriel, will dispel all clouds of doubt. Let the person in question be requested to give an opinion upon any subject. Should he guess, write him down a Yankee; does he reckon, you may swear him a Southern. The Yankee guesses, the Southern reckons. *Per contra*, however, the Yankee calculates, and pretty shrewdly also, while the Southern allows. The one wouldn't wonder if some expected event should take place, while the other, more ardent and careless of assertion, goes his death upon it that it will. To the latter, drawing his comparisons from his idolized rifle, a thing is as sure as shooting, while to the former, more pious, or more hypocritical, it is as *sartin* as preachin'. The one will be darned, and the other durned, both evading an oath in nearly the same manner. Should this asseveration require additional force, the Northern man will be *gaul darned*, and the Southern *dod darned*,—a curious perversion of sacred names to ease the conscience while giving vent to one's temper.—*North American Review*.

M. DUFAURE.—There is something unique in the air and manner as in the eloquence of M. Dufaure. Cold, awkward, puritanical in look, as he ascends the tribune, he would seem the least fitted of men to sway a mixed French assembly, and yet, of all who were in the habit of addressing the House he was the most effective. Not that he was an orator in the sense in which Berryer, Thiers, Lamartine, or Barrot, are orators, but because he was the best of every-day debaters. Without wasting one word in the way of exordium, he went directly to the question; and dull must the hearers have been to whom the subject, after an exposure by M. Dufaure, did not become as clear as light. He was ever received with welcome, for seldom did he mount the tribune except for the purpose of extricating the matter in debate from what would appear inextricable confusion. Sober of gesture, and yet warm as those are warm who are anxious to make clear important truths, he poured forth a stream of lucid language truly refreshing to the mind. In reply Dufaure is unrivalled—for, without wandering from the point, without wasting a word on extraneous matter, except to throw it out of his way, he goes right to the heart of the question, and, clearing it from sophistry, holds it up like a radiant gem to the eyes of his delighted auditory.—*Corkran's National Constituent Assembly*.

AMERICAN INQUISITIVENESS.—Americans of the higher classes seemed more put out than we were when thus catechized. One of them, before we left Boston, as if determined that nothing should surprise us, related many diverting anecdotes to illustrate the inquisitive turn of his countrymen. Among other stories he gave a lively description of a New Englander who was seated by a reserved companion in a railway car, and who, by way of beginning a conversation, said, "Are you a bachelor?" To which the other replied, dryly, "No, I'm not." "Then you must be a widower?" "No, I'm not." Here there was a short pause; but the undaunted querist returned to the charge, observing, "If you are neither a bachelor, nor a married man, nor a widower, what in the world can you be?" "If you must know," said the other, "I'm a divorced man!" Another story, told me by the same friend, was that a gentleman being asked in a stage coach, how he had lost his leg, made his fellow-travellers promise that if he told them they would put no more questions on the subject. He then said, "It was bitten off." To have thus precluded them for the rest of a long journey from asking how it was bitten off, was a truly ingenious method of putting impertinent curiosity on the rack. When my wife first entered the ladies' cabin, she found every one of the numerous rocking-chairs filled with a mother suckling an infant. As none of them had nurses or servants, all their other children were at large, and might have been a great resource to passengers suffering from ennui, had they been under tolerable control. As it was, they were so riotous and undisciplined, as to be the torment of all who approached them. "How fortunate you are," said one of the mothers to my wife, "to be without children; they are so ungovernable, and, if you switch them, they sulk, or go into hysterics." The threat of "I'll switch you," is for ever vociferated in an

angry tone, but never carried into execution. One genteel and pleasing young lady sat down by my wife, and began conversation by saying, "You hate children, don't you?" intimating that such were her own feelings. A medical man, in large practice, in one of the southern states, told us he often lost young patients in fevers, and other cases where excitement of the nerves was dangerous, by the habitual inability of the parents to exert the least command over their children. We saw an instance where a young girl, in considerable danger, threw the medicine into the physician's face, and heaped most abusive epithets upon him.—*Lyell's Second Visit to the United States*.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO "THE TIMES."—It is often said that "nobody looks at the Supplement to the Times." Yet the Supplement is one of the most suggestive and interesting portions of the "leading journal." We have now in our hands the Supplement of Monday, the 25th inst. Passing over the first column, with its epitome of human life (Birth, Marriage, and Death), and its two tables of high and low-water (on the Thames and the Stock Exchange), we came to a column of "wants." The first "want" is simply amusing:—"A second-hand milliner wanted;" and a little lower down is another of the same character:—"A cook for a small clergyman's family." "J. H.," who is "hard up," wants to raise £150 on mortgage. A "gentlemanly man of business" is wanted, as "secretary, accountant, and manager in a professional establishment," who can advance "from £500 to £1,000." It is not necessary that he should have "any previous knowledge of the business, as partner or otherwise." The greater ignoramus, we suspect, the better. Another advertiser, of the same stamp, modestly limits the capital required to "£30 or £50," by which "a respectable female" may "realize a good income." Still more tempting offers are made in the guise of "from £1 to £2 a week," by the employment, only, of a lady or gentleman's "leisure time," in an occupation for which the requisite skill will be communicated at the trifling charge of a guinea; and for half that sum Mrs. Barrett promises to convert "persons of the smallest capacity" into accomplished milliners and dressmakers. A sober maiden of 35 advertises herself as a "young woman" in want of a "confidential" situation in "a merchant's house, or chambers." A "whole alehouse" wants an "entering clerk" for nothing—not even his victuals. A "lady" (prostituted name!) has need of "an elderly lady, of religious principles, who is active and fond of children," to "assist her in her domestic affairs." Not exactly for nothing; but "board, lodging, and washing, can only be offered" by the "lady" for the "lady's" services. And another advertiser, equally liberal, proposes to give, for "a first-rate teacher of mathematics and classics," from "£80 to £100;" which, if he be economical, may not only enable him to have, like the "elderly lady," board, lodging, and washing, but a seedy coat to his back. The lady and the teacher will be in no danger of becoming, by force of their employers' pampering, "fat and asthmatic," like "the dog of King Charles's breed," for whose recovery its inconsolable owner offers a "handsome reward." We need not extend our excursion into the third column of the Supplement. Enough has been said to acquit the companion to the *Times* of the imputation of dullness and stupidity.—*Gateshead Observer*.

BEACON ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—During the last few days, several men under the direction of the Trinity Board have been employed on the Goodwin, about mid-sand. It appears the object is to force, by means of atmospheric pressure, several lengths of cylindrical iron tubes into the sand until some solid material is arrived at. Each length of tube is about 10 feet long and 2½ in diameter; but although six lengths securely fastened have been made to penetrate a depth of about 60 feet beneath the surface, no foundation has yet been reached. It is in contemplation, as soon as a substratum sufficiently firm is found, to place several tubes of similar dimensions at approximate distances, and to erect a beacon thereupon.—*Dover Telegraph*.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Friday evening, about six o'clock, a most diabolical attempt was made to destroy the life or lives of two ladies, daughters of Dr. Stokes, of Portland-place, Islington. They were sitting in the drawing-room, when they were fired at by some ruffian residing in Northampton-street, which is at the back of Mr. Stokes's ground is. Police-officers Collins and Withers, of the N division, who were on the spot in private clothes, watching some thieves, were instantly called into the doctor's house; and, after the alarm had somewhat subsided, they found a bullet embedded in the wall, it having passed over the ladies' heads, and then through a carved cornice. Every effort was immediately made by those active constables to find out the dastardly scoundrel, but, as yet, no clue has been obtained of him.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

PAUPER CHILDREN.—The parishioners of St. James's, Westminster, resolved, at a public meeting on Wednesday, that a sum of £5,000 shall be raised by rate, and put at the disposal of the Guardians for building an Infant Orphan Asylum, to obviate the necessity of farming out the pauper children of the parish.

THE ABSENCE OF BUTTERFLIES.—A correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury*, writing from Cheshire, says:—"It is a simple but curious fact, that since the middle of last month, the butterfly, which at this season generally enlivens both field and garden, has totally disappeared, as well as many other insects; and the large meat fly and bee may at one moment be seen busily employed, and in a short time the same may be found in a complete state of stupor, similar to what they exhibit at the approach of winter."

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—**THE CHOLERA.**—The number of deaths registered in the week was 1,070; the weekly average for the summer quarter (which commences with the present month) of five previous years, is 1,008; this return, therefore, shows an excess of 62. The average at this season from cholera is only 8; its recent progress is shown by the deaths in the last six weeks, which were successively 9, 22, 42, 49, 124, and in last week 152—namely, 94 of males and 58 of females. It is worthy of observation, that not more than 14 deaths from cholera last week occurred in the west and northern districts, though the population which they comprise is about a third of the whole. On the south side of the Thames there were 93, and in this region the districts of Rotherhithe, Lambeth, and Bermondsey are fatally distinguished.

THE CHOLERA IN SOUTHAMPTON.—The cholera has appeared in this town, and has assumed the most malignant form of the Asiatic scourge. Up to yesterday about twenty-five cases had been reported, of which about fourteen (designated as spasmodic and Asiatic cholera) had proved fatal.

A correspondent sends us the following impromptu:—

IMPROVED "MANNERS."

Religion and the arts, commerce and learning free,
Should old Nobility give up the ghost, I'd not desponding be.

"Hunting," remarks the *Berks Advertiser*, "assists the exchequer to a greater extent than many would imagine. There are upwards of 200 packs of fox-hounds and harriers kept in Great Britain; and upwards of £10,000 per year is paid in taxes by the masters of hounds."

LINES ON LINES.

Curved is the line of Beauty,
Straight is the line of Duty;
Walk by the last, and thou wilt see
The other ever follow thee.

—*Examiner.*

W M.

BIRTHS.

June 28, at Aberdare, the wife of the Rev. T. PRICH, Baptist minister, of a son.
June 29, at Modbury, Devon, the wife of the Rev. J. BUSSELL, Baptist minister, of a daughter.
July 6, at Chestnut Cottage, Tottenham, the wife of Mr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 18, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Sidbury, Devon, by the Rev. Charles Howell, Mr. HENRY HAMLIN, yeoman, to Miss RACHEL CARSLAKE, both of Sidbury.
June 26, at Grafton-terrace, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, Mr. W. WRIGHT, of Sunderland, to Miss MARGARET DUNDAS, daughter of the late JOHN MURRAY, Esq., of Bowling Bay.
July 3, at the Independent Chapel, Guildford, by the Rev. S. Percy, the Rev. THOMAS ALFRED HALL, of Godalming, to CAROLINE SARAH, younger daughter of the late Lieut. JAMES SMITH, R.N., and granddaughter of the late JOSEPH STOCKLEY, Esq., of Guildford.
July 3, at Zion Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, B.A., JOHN LOCKHURST HARRIS, third son of the late Rev. WILLIAM HARRIS, LL.D., to AGNES, eldest daughter of JAMES HILL, Esq., of Calcutta.
July 4, at the Independent Chapel, Stand, near Manchester, by the Rev. James Deakin, Mr. JOSEPH PIDDUCK, mercer and draper, of Burslem, Staffordshire, to ANNE, third daughter of the late Mr. HENRY DEAKIN, of Souton-hall, Shropshire.
July 5, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. B. Godwin, D.D., the Rev. J. ACWORTH, LL.D., President of Horton College, Bradford, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late JOSEPH BRINDLEY, Esq., Frindsbury, Kent.
July 5, at Cavendish-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Samuel M'All, of Nottingham, the Rev. T. W. M'ALL, of Sunderland, son of the late lamented Rev. Dr. M'ALL, to ELIZABETH SIDDALL, only daughter of DANIEL BURGESS HATWARD, Esq., Barkbridge, Drogheda.
July 5, at St. Mary's-gate Chapel, Derby, B. W. SPURGEON, Esq., to MARY, second daughter of the late THOMAS BRIDGETT, Esq., of the Grove, near Derby.
July 7, by license, at the Independent Chapel, Woburn, by the Rev. J. Andrews, SAMUEL CASTLEDEN, Esq., of Beaumont-square, Mile-end, London, to Miss SARAH SELINA COOK, of Hookcliffe, Bedfordshire.
July 10, at the Baptist Chapel, Arlington, Gloucestershire, Mr. HENRY GEORGE KEYWORTH, printer and stationer, Cirencester, to Miss SARAH HARRIS, of Arlington.

DEATHS.

June 9, of consumption, at Fairford, Gloucestershire, GRACE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. FRISK, in the 33rd year of her age. During the whole of her illness she exhibited a constant and serene acquiescence in the will of God. As her weakness increased, and it became more obvious that she was about to be removed from this world, her faith appeared to lay a firmer hold on the promises of the gospel. To the last her intellect was mercifully preserved unimpaired, and during her last hours on earth, surrounded by her weeping relatives, who felt that they would shortly be called upon to sustain a severe loss, she was enabled to speak a little of the preciousness of Christ, and to express her firm belief that to die would be her unspeakable gain.
July 3, at Astwood Bank, near Redditch, Worcestershire, MARIANNE, the beloved wife of the Rev. THOMAS THOMAS, Baptist minister, aged 59.
July 4, at Croydon, after a protracted illness of a painful character, in the faith and hope of the gospel, JANE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS CORKE, of Edenbridge, Kent.
July 6, at his brother's, Peckham-grove, the Rev. JOHN ELLIOTT HADLOW, twenty years pastor of the church at the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel at Ashford, in Kent. To the last he was strong in faith, giving glory to God.
July 9, at 4, Henry-street, Pentonville, of consumption, in the 35th year of her age, SARAH ELIZA, wife of Mr. S. J. CUCKOW, printer, leaving four children to lament their loss.

GLEANINGS.

A BROAD HINT.—"Sally, what time does your folks dine?" "Soon as you go away—that's Missus' orders."—*Rochester Star.*

The Cemetery Committee of the Bradford Town Council, Yorkshire, have come to a resolution, recommending the formation of a company for procuring a public cemetery, the burial-grounds in the town being for the most part nearly full.

The *Fife Herald* states that the Rev. Dr. M'Farlane, of Glasgow, delivered a brilliant oration at Dunfermline the other day, but the reporter despatches it in four lines, remarking—"The charm of listening overcame the duty of reporting, and our pencil was idle!"

Whose best works are most trampled on?—The shoemakers'.

The ladies of Albany, U.S., have petitioned the city fathers to enact an ordinance prohibiting smoking in the streets.

A New Orleans paper advertises for sale one "undivided half of a negro." A divided half of a poor blackey, we suppose, would only be useful to the surgeons.

A wag sawing with a saw that was not the sharpest in the world, after trying vainly to saw with it, broke out at last as follows:—"Of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw as that saw saws."

The *Tablet* states that the Popish Bishop Wiseman has set the example of toasting the Pope's health, at public dinners, before the Queen's. At an entertainment given for the benefit of the Italians, says our contemporary, the Bishop first "broke through the unhappy custom into which we have unhappily fallen."

The *Shields Gazette* states that a Primitive Wesleyan Chapel in that town is being converted into a beer-shop.

According to the *Patent Journal*, a solution of gun-cotton, in a caustic alkaline ley, possesses in a high degree the property of precipitating silver from its solutions in the metallic form, and is, consequently, highly useful in silvering looking-glasses.

According to a New York paper, in free America, Roman Catholic soldiers are compelled to attend places of worship not their own—a tyranny from which Great Britain has long been exempt.

An Australian paper mentions that a flock of 6,000 sheep has been sold at 1s. 6d. each.

WHO POCKETS THE MONEY?—The Kidderminster Grammar-school possesses an education fund of nearly £800 a year, to be devoted to the instruction of poor and deserving boys of the town in Greek and Latin. For a long time past only thirteen boys have been thus taught. What becomes of the money?

Various United States periodicals mention the increasing production of sugar made from the maple tree in the northern states, and the *Boston Post* affirms that the quantity this year will exceed the production of cane sugar in the southern states.

The Rochester grand jury, U.S., have actually found a true bill against a man for stealing an umbrella!

"The steamboats," remarks the *New York Nation*, "are advertising in the New Orleans papers for excursions up the river 'to see the crevasse,' 'fare 50 cents, children half price.' 'One-half of the city dreads being submerged, the other-half are arranging for pleasure excursions.'"

When the Earl of B— was brought before Lord Loughborough, to be examined upon application for a statute of lunacy against him, the Chancellor asked him, "How many legs has a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered B—, "a live sheep or a dead one?" "Is it not the same thing?" said the Chancellor. "No, my lord," said Lord B—, "there is much difference; a live sheep has four, a dead one but two—there are but two legs of mutton, the others are shoulders."

LAMARTINE.—*La Democratie Pacifique* says that Lamartine's "Meditations," and some of his other works, have been translated into Chinese by order of the Emperor.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Albion* gives, on the authority of a gentleman who was present, the following concerning Louis Philippe:—"He and some others were sailing about St. Leonard's, and one of his sons, on a breeze springing up, wished it might blow them to France. 'I'll land you there by dinner-time,' proffered the captain of the yacht. 'No,' sighed Bill Smith, late of the Tuileries, 'we are better where we are.'"

LOSSES TO ART AT ROME.—The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, states that a cannon-ball has struck the celebrated "Aurora" of Guido, a fresco painting; that a 36-pounder has broken a piece off the cornice of the Temple of Fortune Virilis; and that considerable damage had been done by the French batteries to the churches of St. Mary, of Transtevere, St. Andrea della Villa, and St. Charles of Catinari, which contained some fine frescoes of Domenichino.

The *Leicester Mercury* mentions a "Narrative of Six Years' Captivity and Sufferings among the Monks of Mt. St. Bernard, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire." The narrator was one Jeffreys, soon shown to be a rank impostor and most ignorant vagabond. He could impose upon bigots, however, but ignorance avails best for that.

BALLOON-PRACTICE IN WAR.—It seems (says the foreign correspondent of the *Chronicle*) to be the serious intention of the Government of Austria to try the effect of aerial warfare upon the rebellious cities of the empire. Experiments are being made here to test the practicability of bombarding towns from the air, and the balloon-practice is said to answer perfectly. Some hundred balloons are already in process of completion. I have not seen them, nor can I give you the exact dimensions. All I know is, that they are made capable of holding sixty-pound bombs, which will fall from a prodigious height. This novel species of attack will first be brought into operation over Venice. If successful there, the fortresses of Comorn and Peterwardein will probably share the benefits of the discovery.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

The Stock Market has been gradually rising during the past week, and, under the influence of the favourable harvest weather, the easy state of the Money Market, and the increasing confidence in public securities as a channel for investment, promises to advance to a yet higher figure. The capitulation of Rome has also had a favourable effect on the Stocks, for unfortunately it does not always happen that the interests of freedom and the interests of commerce go together in the consideration of the commercial world. Mercantile men have earned a character for peculiar keenness of intellectual vision and foresight, but they are not generally keen enough to see that, though popular insurrection against arbitrary power may be put down by the terror of arms and physical force, and outward order—so essential to the commercial interest—be restored, yet sooner or later other efforts must and will be made to throw off the burden of unjust and oppressive rule. Instead, therefore, of order being secured by the forced submission of a people to a superior power, it is rather disorder by which the interests of trade suffer to an incalculable extent. Commercial men, however, do not so view the subject, and consequently we find that the defeat of the popular party is generally followed by an increase in the marketable value of public securities. We think this has really more to do with the question of public opinion on political matters than is generally supposed.

The following were the prices of the English securities at the close of the business on the Exchange to-day:—

Consols, 92½ to 3. Three per Cents. Reduced, 92½, 4, and 93½. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 93½ and 93½. Long Annuities, at 8 11-16. Exchequer Bills at an advance, viz. 47s. and 50s. premium. Bank Stock, at 196 and 196½. India Stock, at 253 and 253½. India Bonds, at 78s. premium.

There has been a steady and improved demand for Foreign securities, and the business done in them has been generally at an advance. Russian appears to be chiefly in favour.

In the market for Railway Shares there has been little fluctuation, and little business. The prices of most of the shares remain about the same as last week, but Midland has been unfavourably affected, in consequence of reports that the next dividend will not be so good as was anticipated. The railway news for the week is rather void of interest, and the only event which demands a notice is the appearance of the first report of the committee of investigation on the York and North Midland line, which was furnished to the shareholders yesterday. The report greatly condemns the conduct of Mr. Hudson, against whom various charges are made, on the authority of evidence adduced. At the conclusion of the report the committee state that the accumulation of various irregularities since 1845 amounts to about £75,000, exclusive of all sums which may have been improperly placed to capital account in former years; that the books have been kept and the business conducted in the most slovenly manner; that there has never been any regular account of stores; that the tradesmen's accounts have never been called for and settled as a preliminary to the preparation of the various balance sheets; and that from the total absence of a correct system it will be an extremely laborious task, and one which will compel the committee to entreat the patience of the shareholders, to prepare anything like an intelligible statement of the present position and future prospects of their property.

The official statement of the Revenue returns for the last four months has been published since our last, and, as we premised from the hints which had been thrown out, exhibits a great net decrease, amounting to £468,546. The returns, however, of the Board of Trade for the past month, which have just been printed, show a considerable improvement, the increase in the exports being £650,543, as compared with the corresponding month last year.

The following calculations show the rate per cent. per annum yielded by the various securities cited at the average of the prices which ruled this day. Where the asterisk (*) is placed, it is to be understood that the share rate of dividend is less the income-tax:—

	Average price.	Yield per Cent.
Three per Cent. Consols.....	92½	3 4 8
Three per Cent. Reduced.....	92½	3 4 8
Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents.....	93	3 9 10
Bank Stock (div. 9 per cent.).....	195	4 12 3
Exchequer Bills (int. 2d. per day).....	46s. p.	2 19 5
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway (div. 5 per cent.).....	77	6 4 8
Great Western (div. 6 id.).....	82	7 6 4
London and South Western (div. 5 id.).....	35½	7 0 10
London and Brighton (div. 4 3-5 id.).....	37½	6 2 8
London and North Western (div. 7 id.).....	132	5 6 0
Midland (div. 5 id.).....	66	7 11 6
York and North Midland (div. 6 id.).....	29	10 6 10
York, Newcastle, and Berwick (div. 6 id.).....	20	7 10 0
South Eastern, £10 sh., No. 4 (guar. div. 5 per cent.).....	61	7 8 12

OILS.—Lined, per cwt., 25s. 9d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 6d.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm, £74, bagged £75; South Sea, £26 to £30; Seal, pale, £30 0s.; do. coloured, £27 0s.; Cod, £26; Cocoa nut, per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, July 9.—At per load of 36 trusses.
Meadow 50s. to 75s. | Clover 55s. to 100s.
Straw 28s. .. 33s.

COLONIAL MARKET, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10.

The large Sugar sales, comprising 300 hhds. Barbadoes, 7,500 bags Mauritius, 8,500 bags Bengal, and 600 bags of Madras, have gone off fairly, considering the quantity. About half of the Barbadoes were withdrawn by the importers to support prices. Nearly all of the Mauritius sold, the low qualities at fully Friday's prices, other descriptions rather under. The Bengal met the least demand; about half sold, at fully 6d. decline, and the importers withdrew the remainder. 950 hhds. West India sold in the private contract market. The refined market has been dull, and prices are rather lower: grocery lumps fair to fine, 51s., 52s. 6d.

Coffee has been dull to-day: the only sale of importance has been one of 1,000 bags of Plantation, which sold irregularly. Good ordinary native Ceylon bought in for want of buyers at 35s. 6d.

Rice: 3,000 bags middling white Bengal sold in public sale, 9s. 6d., 10s., which were last week's prices.
Cotton: No sales imported.

Rum: The demand for Leeward Island has improved to-day. Tallow steady, and quoted at 38s. 6d.

Tea: Public sale of 14,000 packages went off heavily to-day, 2,600 only sold. Good common Congou sold freely, 8½ 8½, of an old importation, but all other descriptions were very dull of sale.

Indigo: The quarterly sale commenced to-day; 2,000 chests were declared withdrawn. There was not a general animation in the buying, and fine qualities above 4s. 3d. showed a slight decline in prices; but middling sorts from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. showed an advance of 2d.; ordinary and low qualities without alteration in prices.

Saltpetre dull of sale.

In other articles no alteration.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAYLAND'S CHAPEL, CLAPHAM-ROAD.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Congregation and Friends will be held in this Chapel, on **TUESDAY EVENING**, the 17th inst., to receive a Report from the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the building of a new Chapel, and to determine on future proceedings.

The Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, A.B., will take the chair at seven o'clock.
July 11, 1849

COALS.—**COCKERELL and CO.** (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "best Coals only." Cockerell and Co. strongly recommend their friends to buy at the present unprecedented low price of 23s. per Ton cash, for the best Coals that can be obtained.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

It cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be stepped for months together in cold water, and when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented."
JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers, in town or country.

WASHING WITHOUT LABOUR FOR 6d. A WEEK.

TWELVETREES' GREATLY IMPROVED and Harmless WASHING PREPARATION accomplishes a Week's Wash in 1½ Hour. No rubbing is required. The Linen is rendered of virgin whiteness, whilst not the slightest injury is sustained, as the preparation is not a Chemical or Potash Liquid: the highest testimonies to this effect can be produced. This invaluable process is adopted in most of the hospitals in London and public institutions throughout the kingdom, and is invaluable for hot climates to save labour.

Sold by booksellers, chemists, and grocers, in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Manufactured only by TWELVETREES, Brothers, Millman-street, Bedford-row, London. Manufacturers of Cribb's celebrated export Baking and Ink.

TWELVETREES' METAL PASTE for Cleaning Silver, Brass, Copper, Steel, and other metal articles, by which Servants can accomplish twelve hours' work in one hour, at a cost of a farthing. In pots at 1d., 2d., and 6d.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £2 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

R. SNOWDEN & CO., PATENTERS.

PATENT PURIFIED COFFEE NIBS.

It has been proved, by high chemical testimony, as well as by high mercantile authority, that Coffee is rendered more pure and wholesome by SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFYING PRINCIPLE than by any other known process.

It is more easily fined, most ECONOMICAL, and is strongly recommended by the first physicians in the metropolis, as less irritating than Coffee prepared on any other principle.

Sold only by the Patentees or their Agents, in 1 lb., 2 lb., or 3 lb. canisters, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. per pound, ready ground.

Families wishing to grind their own can have SNOWDEN'S ROYAL PATENT DRESSED COFFEE NIBS, ready for grinding, in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb., and 6 lb. packages.

R. SNOWDEN and CO., Patentees of the Purified and Dressed Coffee, City-road and East-road, London.

Agents appointed in leading situations in large towns.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE

AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. A

certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs—in difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have never been known to fail.

Keating's Cough Lozenges are free from every deleterious ingredient; they may, therefore, be taken at all times by the most delicate female and by the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and the Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and consequently a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the kingdom.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent Cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

"JAMES ELLIS."

(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)
To Mr. Keating.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and pagged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. List on application.

F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits

all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of Furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 13 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 14 6
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 6
Rosewood couch to match	4 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 13 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Ditto, very superior	5 15 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	2 2s to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

METCALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH-

POWDER contains no acids, nor anything that can injure the finest enamel; it thoroughly removes the tartar and other impurities, produces a beautiful white appearance, has a fragrant perfume, and tends to sweeten and purify the breath. Wholesale and retail of Metcalfe, Bingley, and Co., Brush Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert, 2s. per box. Caution.—The genuine powder has the Royal Arms, combined with those of H.R.H. Prince Albert, on the lid of the box, and the signature and address of the firm, thus, "Metcalfe, Bingley and Co., 130 s., Oxford-street."

REV. T. SCOTT'S COMMENTARY.

* * This Circular has been largely distributed per post; but the proprietors find it impossible to complete the issue, by this means, within the time. Hence they are obliged to take the present means of reaching those not hitherto made acquainted with the plan; and also to extend the time originally contemplated, to the 20th of July.

THE increased attention to religious subjects which has marked the progress of the present century, renders it essential that in every library, however small, there should be a Commentary on the Bible. This universal necessity has caused the appearance of a flood of cheap and inferior works of this class; while that which, by general consent, stands at the head of them all, has been limited in its sale by the greatness of its price.

The COMMENTARY of the Rev. THOMAS SCOTT stands quite alone and unrivalled in its department. The present Bishop of Calcutta, in his funeral sermon on Mr. Scott, thus describes it:—"The capital excellency of this valuable and immense undertaking consists in its following, more closely than any other, the fair and adequate meaning of every part of Scripture, without regard to the niceties of human systems. It has a further and strong recommendation in its originality. You have in it the deliberate judgment of a masculine and independent mind, on all the parts of Holy Scripture. Further, it is the comment of our age, presenting many of the last lights which history casts on the interpretation of prophecy: obviating the chief objections which modern annotators had advanced; and adapting the instructions of Scripture to the peculiar circumstances of the times in which we live." To which Hartwell Horne, prebendary of St. Paul's, in his elaborate work on the Scriptures, adds:—"It is an act of bare justice to state that the writer has never consulted Mr. Scott's Commentary, on difficult passages, in vain. In every instance he found brief but solid refutations of alleged contradictions, which he could find in no other work in the English language." And the late Rev. Andrew Fuller, of Kettering, said: "I believe that it exhibits more of the mind of the Spirit in the Scriptures, than any other work of the kind extant."

The cheap publications to which allusion has been made, consist either of new editions of Commentaries more than a century old—such as Patrick's, Poole's, Matthew Henry's, and others; or of modern works by writers of no established reputation; or of reprints of some of the earlier editions of Mr. Scott's great work—editions which give a most unjust idea of the value of his Commentary—presenting his first and most crude ideas, instead of the matured results of studies continued for more than twenty years.

The proprietors of the last and only complete edition of Mr. Scott's great work, feel that they have it in their power to offer to the public—

THE GREAT MODERN COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.*

on terms even more advantageous than those on which any of these inferior works can be produced. For

1st. They possess the whole of Mr. Scott's great work, in stereotype, with all his latest additions, the Author having added more than 400 pages in his last revision; none of which can be given in any other edition than those stereotyped by them.

2nd. By the circumstance of this edition being in stereotype, it is preserved from the numerous errors which inevitably creep into common reprints.

3rd. They have engraved, at the expense of nearly £2,000, a set of fifteen Maps, of the best description, and sixty-nine illustrations of Scripture scenery.

4th. More recently they have added a copious Topical Index, placing the whole contents of the work under the reader's immediate command.

This only complete Edition of Mr. Scott's Commentary, in Six large Quarto Volumes, containing nearly 5,000 pages, was sold, until within the last three or four years, at Eight Guineas per copy. In 1815, the proprietors, taking into consideration the reductions in the cost of paper and printing, lowered the price to Six Guineas; at which sum it was far cheaper than most other works of established reputation.

Desiring, however, to conform themselves to the fashion of the present time, which prescribes "large sales and small profits,"—the proprietors (Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street, and Hanover-street, Hanover-square; Messrs. Hatchard, Piccadilly; and Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street;) have made a close calculation of the cost of producing one large edition, say of ten thousand copies, by steam-machinery, and on good paper, but purchased to the best advantage, and thus afforded at a far lower price than heretofore. They are prepared, for this Edition only, to offer the whole work to subscribers who may enter their names at once, at the unprecedented price of

THREE GUINEAS PER COPY.

and they apprehend that, considering the high character of the work, and its completeness in all respects, the offer of six large quarto volumes, containing nearly 5,000 pages, with more than Eighty Engraved Illustrations, new, on good paper, and delivered in cloth boards, at so exceedingly small a price, is one quite without a parallel.

To parents, guardians, and others, taking an interest in the rising generation, they beg to point out the present opportunity, as affording a most eligible birth-day or marriage present.

The Proprietors will endeavour to deliver the copies before the end of the present year, and they must, therefore, beg, that names may be sent in before the 20th of July. As, however, books will be delivered in the order in which the names are received, the earliest applications will obtain a preference.

All persons wishing to avail themselves of this unprecedented offer—an offer which can never be repeated—will have the kindness to forward their names without delay. And as the nature of the calculation made will allow of no losses from death, removal, &c., they will have the goodness to transmit with their names, a post-office order for 20s. in part payment. On receipt of this subscription, the Proprietors guarantee to them a perfect copy of the work, properly done up in cloth boards, within nine months from the time of their subscribing—each subscriber then paying the remaining 43s.

As no more copies than the stipulated number will be printed, and as the work will not hereafter be purchasable on these terms, the proprietors recommend that applications be made without delay. Beyond the time specified, July 20, they cannot undertake to enter a subscriber's name, except at the usual price, namely, Six Guineas.

Subscribers' names may be sent, with the Post-office order enclosed, to Messrs. Seeley's, 54, Fleet-street; or to Messrs. Hatchard's, 189, Piccadilly.
London, May 30, 1849.

* Mr. Scott's biographer, writing in 1833, says:—"Besides the English Editions, up to this time amounting to 12,000 copies, I have received the particulars of eight editions printed in the United States, at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Hartford, from the year 1808 to 1819, amounting to 35,350 copies. The retail price of the English copies would amount to the sum of £67,600; that of the American copies, to £132,000; making, together, £200,000. Probably no theological work can be named, which produced, by its sale during the author's lifetime, an equal sum." Since 1823, a vast number of editions have been printed, both in England and America, and the aggregate sum already expended by the public for copies of this great work, must considerably exceed £500,000!

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, and SAMUEL COCKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.—WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1849.

ORIGINAL